

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION GETS UNDER WAY

Delegations Arrive 19 Oct

AU192023 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 19 Oct (BTA) -- For participation in the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state, the following delegations arrived in Sofia today:

-A delegation of the Soviet Union led by the candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Mr Vasilii Kuznetsov.

-A delegation of the People's Republic of Angola, led by the member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the M.P.L.A. [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party, Mr Ambrosio Lukoki, chairman of the National Jubilee Committee for the Celebration of the 1300th Anniversary of the Bulgarian State.

-A delegation of the People's Republic of Benin, led by the member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the commission for trade and industry, (Mama Sanni Gomina), vice president of the National Committee for the Celebration of the 1300th Anniversary of Bulgaria.

-A delegation of the Republic of India, led by the secretary general of the All-Indian Committee of the Indian National Congress Party (I), Mr S. Rao, Chairman of the Indian National Committee for the Celebration of the 1300th Anniversary of Bulgaria.

-Cosmonaut Nikolay Rukavishnikov, twice Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

-A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by the member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and deputy prime minister, Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Organizational Committee for the Celebration of the 1300th Anniversary of the Bulgarian State.

-A delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua, led by the member of the national leadership of the Sandinista Front for National Liberation and commandant of the revolution, (Bayardo Arce Castiano), chairman of the National Committee for Celebration of the 1300th Anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

-The minister of education, culture, youth, sport and social care of Grenada, Jacqueline Creft, chairman of the National Jubilee Committee for Celebration of the 1300th Anniversary of the Bulgarian State.

-Professor (Enver Ziul Karal) chairman of the History Association of Turkey.

-A delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, led by the secretary general of the CC of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Ministerial Council of that country, Mr Pen Sovan.

-Professor (Ianis Karaguanopoulos), secretary general of the National Jubilee Committee for Celebration of the 1300th Anniversary of the Bulgarian State in Greece.

-Delegation of socialist Ethiopia, led by the member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of the CC of the Commission for Organization of the Working People's Party in Ethiopia, (Ubishet Desi).

-[Hikmat Husayn], head of the cabinet of the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

-(Homer Nassir), chairman of the Sudanese-Bulgarian Society, deputy director general of the Labour Committee.

-The chairman of the Press Council in the Republic of Indonesia, director general of the press trust "Merdeka" Mohammed Diah, chairman of the National Jubilee Committee for the Celebration of the 1300th anniversary of Bulgaria.

-A delegation of the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan, led by the President of the Senate of the National Assembly Bahjat at-Talhuni, chairman of the Jordan National Jubilee Committee for the celebration of the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

-A delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, led by the member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, deputy prime minister and minister of the foreign affairs of Laos, Mr Phoun Sipaseut.

-The sculptor of Nigeria (Erhabor Emok Paya).

National Assembly Session

AU200829 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0800 GMT on 20 October carries live from Sofia's Cultural Palace the third session of the Eighth National Assembly devoted to the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

At 0800 GMT the announcer says that Bulgarian leaders led by Todor Zhivkov and foreign delegations have taken their places in the hall. At 0805 GMT the celebration is opened by Petur Tanchev, deputy chairman of the State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, who says a few introductory words and praises Todor Zhivkov for his contribution to the development of present-day Bulgaria.

At 0823 GMT Tanchev gives the floor to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who begins his speech at 0825 GMT. The speech ends at 0916 GMT.

At 1919 GMT, Petur Tanchev introduces Vasilii Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee. Kuznetsov ends his speech at 0927 GMT.

Kuznetsov's speech is followed by speeches by, among others, Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member; Henryk Jablonski, Chairman of Poland's State Council; Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council; Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly and Antal Apro, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member. All the speakers praise Bulgaria's achievements, pay tribute to its struggle for freedom and its successes, stressing the traditional friendly relations between Bulgaria and these countries and emphasizing Bulgaria's contributions to world peace.

Zhivkov Speech

AU201309 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, delivered at festive celebration at the Cultural Palace in Sofia devoted to this 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state on 20 October -- live]

[Text] Dearest compatriots, esteemed guests, friends of Bulgaria from all parts of the world,

From this festive rostrum I address all citizens of socialist Bulgaria all men and women, all our brothers and sisters.

History, this wise teacher of all peoples, is now marking an hour precious to us; our people, the Bulgarian people, are now stepping over the threshold of their 13th century and are entering the 14th century of their existence.

The age of a state is a reason for its people's pride, and our pride is justified, since our people cannot only rejoice over their past glory, but also on their maturity and their present day achievements. Such a people are our Bulgarian people. They have not only overcome with success the adversities along the path of their 1,300th historical development but are presenting themselves to the world proud of their glorious past, strong and dignified as never before in their present, and confident in their future as a people standing in the vanguard of human progress. [applause]

In this solemn hour there is not one Bulgarian national whose heart should not be filled with deep filial respect and gratitude for our ancestors. Those who proceeded us on this stormy crossroad of peoples and civilizations built and strengthened the Bulgarian state with sword and scepter, with their blood and with their industrious labor. They created unprecedented material and intellectual values. They defended virtues and established traditions, without which the miracle of Bulgaria's revival after 5 centuries of oppression could not be explained, without which the miracle of the birth, development and expansion of the powerful communist movement in a country could not be explained, either. The miracle of the years following 9 September 1944 cannot be explained without these traditions. In these years socialist Bulgaria achieved a mark of progress equal to that of several centuries. [applause]

The present is inseparable from the past, the future is inseparable from the past and the present. In the year of the 1,300th anniversary of our mother country -- Bulgaria -- we, its contemporary sons and daughters, are unfolding the unforgettable pages of history in order to become even more deeply aware of our past and in order to see our future with even greater clarity, to rearm our minds with the aspirations, virtues and traditions which were handed over to us by our ancestors and which we are handing over to the next generation. What are these traditions and special traits which characterize our people? They are above all a militant spirit; they are democratic and revolutionary traditions.

Our history is characterized by (?progressive movements), by uprisings, by insurrections and by a constant struggle waged by our people against foreign and native oppressors, against exploiters, for justice and freedom, for human life and for social progress. The revolutionary traditions found their logical development in the struggle waged by the workers class against capitalism; they became the main sources of inspiration for our upsurge, for our struggle to build a mature socialist society, for our struggle for communism. Another brilliant characteristic trait of our people is their striving for knowledge, for education, their acceptance of everything that is good and progressive in other peoples. At the same time our people are ready to share their own cultural achievements and social experience with other peoples.

The [word indistinct] and national traditions are particularly strongly pronounced in individual creative works, as well as in our folklore. This characteristic feature of our national culture has played a remarkable, creative, beneficial and reviving role for our people's historical destiny. As a continuer of ancient culture, our present-day culture is further developing and mastering new ideological and esthetic achievements; it is exerting an ever growing impact upon the multifaceted, ideological, political and intellectual development of our entire nation.

Another valuable characteristic trait which must also in the future continue to inspire our people is industriousness. Our people detest exploiters and despise those who are idle and lazy. Our people idealize the working man, the creative worker who is accomplishing material and intellectual deeds and creating values. This is the man whom our people respect and glorify in their songs and legends. Our people have considered and still consider work not only as a source of material assets, but have found and still find in their work a deep psychological satisfaction; they find the meaning of human life in their work.

Ardent patriotism is also one of our people's greatest virtues. Our people know how to defend the freedom and independence of their fatherland, how to sacrifice their lives for their homeland and how to love it. However, love for the motherland is a characteristic feature of every nation. A special characteristic trait of the Bulgarian people is their ability to combine patriotism with internationalism. There are no good and bad nations; there have been bad oppressors in our country and abroad, or as Georgi Dimitrov stated at the Leipzig Trial, "Is there any country where fascists should not be savages and barbarians?" In fighting against the Ottoman oppressors our insurgents and "Haiduks" [early guerrillas who fought against the Turks] did not fight against the Turkish people; the fighters for Bulgaria's freedom and independence courageously fought for the freedom and independence of the neighbor peoples, just as they fought for their own people's freedom and independence. Thousands of Armenians found asylum and a new homeland in Bulgaria. At the time when the German fascists and their Bulgarian lackeys were spreading terror in our country, the Bulgarian Jews were able to escape the fate of Jews in most European states, thanks to our people's struggle. No other than the great Lenin called the Bulgarian leftwing socialists "internationalists in practice". [applause] In our time, no other than Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the CPSU secretary general, described Bulgarian-Soviet friendship as an example of socialist internationalism in practice. [applause] Any people, in a near or distant country, who rise up to struggle for their freedom and independence become our brothers, no matter how far away they may live, and their victories and defeats find response in our hearts, they become our own defeats and victories.

Closely linked to internationalism is our people's respect for the rights and freedoms of other people, their friendliness, their love of peace, their innermost conviction that there is no more valuable asset than peace, understanding and good neighborliness.

It is very remarkable that in celebrating the beginning of the Bulgarian state -- the year 681 -- we are celebrating the anniversary of the year in which Khan Asparukh signed a special treaty, not any kind of treaty, but a peace treaty. [applause]

Our foreign policy throughout the 37 years of socialism represents a constant effort to overcome the danger of wars and strengthen peace, not only here in the Balkans where our immediate interests lie but everywhere. In all our talks and meetings with representatives of states from the most distant areas of the world we are pursuing this goal.

The aspiration to keep up good relations and to seek common interests not only with the socialist countries but also with the developing and capitalist ones is characteristic of our peace-loving policy. Our aspiration is to work jointly to strengthen peace not only with communist and workers parties, but also with other democratic parties and movements, with all those who cherish the future of mankind. [applause] It is our aspiration to develop large-scale cooperation in economics culture and sports. We can indicate a great number of other qualities which determine the peculiar, national image of our people and explain their development. I would like to point out only one other such quality: It is their inexhaustible historical optimism. The Bulgarian people have never been deprived of hope. In times of their greatest power and greatest intellectual prosperity, as well as in times of suffering and slavery, oppressed and exploited, forgotten by the rest of mankind, our people have never lost their faith in their creative talents, in their own creative forces, in their future. This faith which comes from the deep sources of the past, centuries ago, is not our own communist faith, a faith more vigorous than before. The Bulgarian people are a people who have acquired all the best virtues and traditions of their past. We, the citizens of socialist Bulgaria, will also be representatives of all these best traditions and virtues and will hand them over to future generations. Let us pay respect to and praise our people, a creative people, a people of militant fighters, a people of enthusiastic builders! [applause]

Naturally, the historical processes, phenomena and trends are complicated and contradictory.

In expressing our respect for Bulgaria's past, we do not forget that our history is also one of class societies and class struggles. There have also been dark periods in our past, periods of the domination of reaction, periods of national tragedies. However, no oppressor, no matter who he may be, can boast of having subjugated the Bulgarian people. [applause] History remembers many movements, the movement of the "Bogomils", the victorious sword of the short-lived Tsar Ivaylo, and the legendary cavalry of Tsar Shishman, this legend having persisted throughout the centuries of slavery. Innumerable class struggles characterized the century which elapsed after our liberation from the Ottoman oppression. If there is one word that briefly describes the essence of our history -- this word should be struggle. [applause] In the ranks of this struggle, the most precious sons and daughters and the greatest minds of the motherland have participated. They have been called rebels and revolutionaries, people's leaders and "Haiduks". In the last nine decades of this century our own Communist Party fought in these ranks. [applause]

This is what we glorify and this gives us the legitimate right to have a lofty national self-confidence. Our people respect themselves, their own achievements, their history. We are proud that we, too, have contributed something to the world. However, we are far from national conceit; feelings of national superiority and arrogance are alien to us. We respect the (value) of other people's homes, we are grateful to anyone from whom we have received something. We do not try to claim other people's achievements and other people's history for ourselves. We have enough of our own. [applause] As to those who are trying to denigrate and slander us, who are trying to mutilate and rob our past, I would like to repeat to them the words of our ardent patriot, Father Paisiy: "Read History!" [applause]

Comrades, we are reviewing 13 centuries of the Bulgarian state's historical development in 1981. This is the 37th year of our socialist annals. We are watching round us our transformed motherland. We are watching our socialist Bulgaria. How glad would be our near and distant ancestors if they could see the country as we now see it and ourselves, we who are their descendants. The victory of the 9 September 1944 socialist revolution marked an epoch-making beginning. It marked the beginning of great political, economic, social, cultural and moral changes. The centuries-old dream has come true. The people have become the masters of their state and their destinies. Beggerman's Bulgaria, backward Bulgaria, the country of the wooden plow, the country of primitive hoes, the country of thorny, small patches of land, of sick and tired cattle, where the towns were full of paupers, the country of hunger and poverty -- this country exists only in the fading memories of older people and in works of literature and art. The People's Republic of Bulgaria today is an advanced industrial-agrarian country with a solid material-technical base, modern industry, mechanized agricultural equipment, and a developing national economy, a constantly rising living standard for its working people, a country with a prospering culture, a country where the socialist way of life is asserting itself and a new socialist man is growing up. He is a convinced fighter for the triumph of communism. He is an inspired worker and creative personality, a patriot and internationalist, a man with a splendid mind and lofty moral virtues.

We are fully justified in saying that in socialism the Bulgarian people have found the best path of their existence and development. The 37th year of socialist Bulgaria represents a climax and the peak from which we are now contemplating not only the heroic past, but our even happier future. Today, 37 years after the first day of freedom, our people have displayed all their creative energies and have shown what they are capable of. Everything which we have achieved with joint efforts, all the assets which are nationwide property, everything is the result of our unshakable will and faith in the cause of socialism and communism. All these things are the results of the people's selfless efforts. Everything our people have achieved, they have achieved under the leadership of the BCP, which has taken over the legacy of centuries-old democratic, progressive and revolutionary traditions. The BCP has taken the legacy of the insurrection fighters into its own hands.

The BCP has raised the traditions of fraternity, equality and liberty to new heights, on the basis of scientific communism. We recently celebrated the 90th anniversary of the Buzludzha Congress. A people like ours cannot help giving birth to a strong vanguard party, worthy of them, which in its turn educated the people in the ideological and political sectors and led them to victory, after having mobilized and inspired them to struggle.

The most brilliant and basic qualities of our party have developed in merciless and dangerous struggles. The virtues of our party are as follows: unchanging loyalty to the interests of the workers class and the working people, as well as of all people; pure moral virtues, loyalty and a creative approach to the ideas and principles of revolutionary Marxism and Leninism; intolerance toward opportunism, revisionism, bourgeois nationalism, chauvinism, ardent patriotism and internationalism.

Today the BCP is stronger than ever. It is strong because of its general Leninist, April line of policy, because of its program and because of the practical tasks mapped out at the 12th BCP Congress on mature socialism. The party is strong because the people trust its ideas and the party policy, because this is the policy of the workers class, the agricultural workers, the scientific and artistic intelligentsia, and the policy of our youths. Our party is strong because of its tested ally, the BNAU [Bulgarian National Agrarian Union], because of the comprehensive support and cooperation of the Fatherland Front, the Bulgarian trade unions, and the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union. [applause]

The BCP is strong because of the fraternal cooperation of communist parties from socialist countries, because of the respect and support of the international communist and workers movement. It is strong because of its friendship with progressive and peace-loving forces in the world. We could also express this in a different manner: Our people are strong and proud of their communist party. Our party is strong and proud of its people, who are united and rallied around the party's ideas and program. [applause]

Bulgaria's crossing the threshold of its 14th century as a country of real socialism. We are facing difficult, new tasks. We do not delude ourselves that there are no difficulties and obstacles to overcome. There have been difficulties in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism, along our entire path. However, without overcoming these difficulties we could not have built contemporary Bulgaria. Difficulties have existed and still exist. The main thing, however, is that we are successfully implementing the tasks mapped out by the party. Deep and planned changes are being carried out in the country in the economy culture and the socialist way of life. The elements of mature socialism are thus being created. The dynamic development of science, the long-range planning of production and labor, and the direct implementation in practice of the achievements of scientific-technological progress have special significance. We are confidently marching along this road and heading toward the next bright summit -- the construction of the developed socialist society. Let us enthusiastically praise our heroic BCP, the inspirer, organizer and leader of April Bulgaria!

Comrades, the eternal greatness of the cause of our forefathers consists in the fact that the Bulgarian state, in contrast to the other European states, was constructed on the principle of populism [narodnost], as the state of one people, the Bulgarian people. Our national state developed in the following ethnic composition: ancient Bulgarians, Slavs and Thracians, who merged into one nation -- the Bulgarian nation. This was the first Slavic state, which represented the source of political and spiritual revival of the million-strong Slavic world. Our nation greatly contributed to the civilization of that epoch and gave great impetus to the Slavic world. The great founders under whose leadership the Bulgarian people created their centralized state are the Khans Asparukh, Krum and Omurtag, Prince Boris I, the kings Simeon, Samuil, Kaloyan and Ivan Asen II. [applause] The Bulgarian land has always been the center of great civilizations remarkable for their epochs. These civilizations have exerted an impact on our own culture.

These civilizations were absorbed by our ancient people and creatively applied by them to their own culture and civilization.

We have the sources of our past, which to a great extent explain our own national strength and indomitable spirit. The cause of the brilliant scholars Cyril and Methodius and of their disciples is one of these sources of strength. [applause] Bulgaria is the homeland of the Slavic alphabet, of Slavic literacy and culture; schools appeared in our country, and centers of mass education and cultural activities have been created. With their works Cyril and Methodius have opened infinite horizons for our people's cultural development and gave us a powerful weapon for national self-confidence and national self-preservation. Our own native literacy was a very powerful weapon, after the foreign oppressors and invaders not only killed our forefathers but burned our books also. The brothers Cyril and Methodius kindled in the dark Middle Ages the unextinguishable torch of education and progress for our own people and for all Slavic nations. [applause]

Cyril and Methodius as well as their disciples are the founders of those sound democratic, revolutionary and progressive traditions of the Bulgarian culture, which today does not know a more noble task than that of serving the people and their education, struggle and national, political and intellectual upsurge. This tradition is handed over to all of them -- to Chernorizets Khrabr, Patriarch Eftimiy, to Paysiy and Sofroniy of Vratsa, to Georgi Rakovski, to Pencho Slaveykov, to Botev and Karavelov, to Zakhari Stoyanov, Ivan Vasov and Elin Pelin, to Khristo Smirnenski and to Nikola Vaptsarov. [applause] Glory to all those educators, scholars, literary workers, teachers and creative artists who with their immortal works have created and are creating the brilliant artistic history of the Bulgarian people's working efforts, of their struggles and aspirations. [applause]

Our people lived through two periods of slavery which lasted throughout centuries and stopped their natural development. Our people were deprived of their state, their land, their rights and their orthodox faith. They were deprived of everything, except slavery. Everything was forbidden to our people except the right of obeying. These could be described as unhappy and doomed periods of our history if they had not been illuminated by the persistent struggles for freedom and independence. The legendary heroes who fought against the oppressors were glorified by the people who sang songs to their heroism. The assassination of dozens of people's leaders, of monks, peasants and artisans, and their sufferings in prisons inspired the people with ardent patriotism and uprisings broke out everywhere. In the years of insurrection great leaders and ideologists of the national democratic revolution developed, people such as Georgi Rakovski, Lyuben Karavelov, Vasil Levski, Khristo Botev, Georgi Benkowski, Gotse Delchev and Yane Sandanski. [applause] Secret committees marked the beginning of a peculiar nationwide organization for struggle, which was unknown at that time. The apostles of freedom, the so-called "hotheads", who were in all kinds of professions from peasants to tailors and artisans, involved the people who followed them.

Young and old devoted themselves to the people's revolution. Peasants and artisans sold all their goods and sacrificed their property to purchase rifles and gunpowder; they preached the religion of freedom and purified their souls in the bloody wedding of bloodshed and weapons. Everybody persecuted the people's enemy in his own way. In April 1876 the Bulgarian people accomplished miracles or heroism and sacrificed their lives to be free. Let us pay deep respect to the legendary memory of the fighters, martyrs and heroes, named and nameless, of our insurrection and of our national-democratic revolution. [applause] Eternal glory to them! [applause]

Freedom was brought to us by the Russian heroes. Romanian and Finnish soldiers have also struggled for our freedom. Our gratitude to our brothers, the Russians, is boundless.

At Shipka, Pleven and Stara Zagora, throughout Bulgaria, the Russian soldiers and Bulgarian volunteers sealed with their heroic deeds and with their blood our brotherhood and built an immortal monument. Deep respect for the heroes who have sown the sacred Bulgarian land with their bones so that they might [words indistinct] our motherland. [applause]

After liberation, the Bulgarian bourgeoisie betrayed the ideal of our revolutionary democrats and the ideals of pure [word indistinct]. Only 13 years after liberation, the backward Bulgaria which was lagging in its socioeconomic development, had again built on the Balkans, on Buzludzha Peak, the foundations of the revolutionary Marxist party of the Bulgarian proletariat and of the Bulgarian working people. The Bulgarian people have also nourished (the memory of) eminent national revolutionaries during the last decades. Dimitur Blagoev who was expelled by tsarist Russia as a student grew up as one of the greatest Marxists at that time. Together with his famous coworkers, he built the foundations of our party and in a short period of time turned it into an active ideological and revolutionary force. [Words indistinct] Georgi Dimitrov together with Vasil Kolarov led the first anti-fascist uprising in the world -- the September uprising. At the Leipzig Trial, he inflicted the first crushing ideological, political and moral blow over fascism and was elected secretary general of the Communist International. [applause] The working peasants gave birth to the great democrat, the agrarian leader and statesman -- Aleksandur Stamboliyski. [applause] The working people rose up in an armed mass struggle against monarchism, capitalism and fascism. In the autumn of 1918 near Vladaya, as well as in June and September 1923 the Bulgarian people rose up three times against them but the insurrections were put down in blood.

The Second World War began. By fulfilling its patriotic and international duty the BCP led the Bulgarian people to the first and decisive struggle against the bourgeois-fascist power. [Words indistinct] guns, partisans, workers, peasants and intelligentsia, communists and young communists, agrarians and nonparty men -- the partisan detachments were enlarged and became brigades. Militant groups courageously operated inside towns and collaborators with guerrillas survived mortal dangers by sacrificing themselves and their homes by giving accommodation and food to the people's fighters. Thus, the first day of freedom came -- 9 September 1944. With the decisive aid of the Soviet Army, the Bulgarian people carried out a socialist revolution which opened a new page in the immortal book of Bulgarian history. [applause]

We will nourish in our memory a countless number of heroic deeds and names because one cannot enumerate the heroes -- famous or modest, dead or alive -- to whom we can pay our filial respect today. Glory to them! [applause]

Today we can say with pride that the people of socialist Bulgaria were worthy of their glorious distant and not-so-distant past. Glory to the enthusiastic builders of the first 5-year plans who propagated socialism and convinced and involved the people who [words indistinct] and built the sound foundations of our young republic. [applause] Glory to all those who enthusiastically are building the developed socialist society in Bulgaria! [applause] Allow me on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the state organs and public and political organizations which have accepted the jubilee address to the Bulgarian people, to express our most cordial gratitude to the Bulgarian workers, farmers, intelligentsia, the Bulgarian women, youth, the armed defenders of our motherland, to all who have made 1981 a year of political and labor upsurge and achieved further successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. [applause]

The 13th-century anniversary of the Bulgarian state has had a broad impact in the world. Anniversary committees have been formed in dozens of countries, and great political, and cultural initiatives and manifestations have shown the ancient and present image of our country and its (?share) in European civilization.

Please allow me, on behalf of the State Council, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people to express most cordial gratitude to the peoples, governments, the public organizations, the institutes and [word indistinct who have honored our (?motherland) and this festive year of ours. [applause]

Comrades, the Bulgarian state has ended the 13th century of its founding with a stable international situation, with loyal allies and friends, with universally recognized and constantly growing prestige throughout the world. Today, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has active diplomatic, economic and cultural ties with almost all countries of the world. Bulgaria actively participates in most authoritative international organizations and (?bodies). Bulgaria alone is an initiator and host of major international initiatives and manifest ations. Bulgaria's adherence to the family of the socialist countries is of decisive importance for its prestige. We know that only as a sound and indivisible link of the socialist community can our countries and our peoples successfully protect their independence and international integrity and thus increase their socialist achievements. From this rostrum we send militant greetings to the peoples who have bound their destiny with the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, and we want to assure them that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to tirelessly develop and expand the comprehensive cooperation and coming together with them and will contribute to strengthen the might of our fraternal community. [applause]

We are proud of and happy that our most loyal ally and friend is the great Soviet Union. Our love for Lenin's party and motherland is an irrevocable trait of our national character and our socialist mentality. We are happy that the feelings of millions of Soviet and Bulgarian working people for each other are mutual. Exactly because of this, the fraternal cooperation and closer drawing together between our party, countries and peoples is constantly being enriched, deepened and raised to a higher level. Our ideas and ideals are common and our path is a common one. [applause]

Please allow me, on this festive day, to again express our boundless love and gratitude to the USSR, the peoples of the Soviet Union and to their glorious Communist Party. [applause]

Comrades, 1981 is an alarming year. The course of the imperialistic aggressive circles caused a sharp exacerbation in the international situation, intensification of the arms race, confrontations and conflicts, and made the world tremble before the threat of an eventual nuclear war. Peace is endangered and peace has to be saved!

The 12th BCP Congress again confirmed the principled and consistent policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We are in favor of peace and peaceful coexistence, of developing mutually beneficial political, economic, cultural and scientific-technical cooperation and friendship with countries, as well as of bringing the peoples closer together. Bulgaria is doing and will do everything according to its possibilities to strengthen detente and peace, to implement the peace program in the eighties as adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and to achieve the success of the [words indistinct] of the socialist countries, the revolutionary and democratic forces in the world.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is doing and will do everything possible to develop its relations with the Balkan countries and to strengthen peace and good neighborliness. In the Balkans, there are peoples who have [words indistinct] drawn in blood and national disasters. The most important thing is that the policy of peace and understanding, friendship and cooperation is the only one which is in keeping with the interests of the Balkan countries. [applause] [words indistinct] with common efforts have to make the Balkans into a model of good neighborliness, cooperation and peace. Bulgaria [words indistinct] is ready to sign bilateral agreements with the Balkan countries, to (?maintain) good-neighborly relations. It (?has no) territorial claims and is ready to participate in further expanding cooperation. We warmly support the idea of making the Balkans a nuclear-free zone, and we propose that a meeting be convened in 1982 in Sofia of the leaders of the Balkan states to discuss this problem. [applause]

Making the Balkans a nuclear-free zone would also be in keeping with the interest of our peoples. This will be an essential contribution to improving the international climate and to gradually making Europe a nuclear-free zone. Thus this will be another victory of peace. We are optimists, mankind will not and cannot perish. The earth will continue to rotate in its sunny orbit, as splendid as before, and there will be eternal peace on it. [applause]

Esteemed guests from abroad, dear compatriots, brothers and sisters, Bulgaria is bidding farewell to the 13th and entering into its 14th century. One can see that in Bulgaria the past, present and future are taking place at the same time. [Words indistinct] on the day of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

The present April Bulgaria is the starting site for its future flight and prosperity. For 13 centuries, the Bulgarian people, the creator and the greatest builder of our national pride, have lived on this land. These people have not bowed their heads to foreign or domestic political subjugators, they have nourished in themselves great democratic traditions, and have given birth to genial revolutionaries and other fighters, eminent and famous statesmen and military leaders. This is a people who always served as an example, a just and virtuous people, a people open to the world, a people in favor of everything that is progressive, a people who make no attempt against foreign property but know how to value, defend and develop the heritage bequeathed by their forefathers. [applause] Such a people will continue to live in the future centuries. Relying on the glorious militant past and relying on the heroic present, we are striving to achieve creative works. What will bring the future to our dear land full of goods?

We see Bulgaria as a country of mature socialism. The BCP program gives not only a scientific justification and image of a mature socialist society, but also outlines the most reliable course and the (?best) trends of our intensified and speedy upsurge. We see the 14th century of Bulgaria as a century of communism, as a full triumph of freedom, fraternity, happiness and beauty. [applause]

On our inspiration and courage, on the brains, (?hearts) and willpower of our sons and grandchildren depends the next century of Bulgaria -- to make it a century of victorious communism! [applause]

We firmly believe that our youth will continue to carry the banner of Bulgaria and will be worthy to the predecessors to their fathers and mothers. [applause] We, the people, are fond of life but we also know that we are mortals. However, this does not trouble us or bring us to despair, because we leave behind the work we performed, because our people will remain immortal. [applause]

Let us enjoy together the entering of our dear fatherland into its 14th century. [applause] Glory to the Bulgarian People:

Long live the friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Soviet people! [applause] Long live the friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian people and the peoples of the other socialist countries, as well as between the Bulgarian people and all peoples in the world! [applause]

May the cause of peace, socialism and communism, and of our so sacred Bulgarian land live throughout the centuries! [applause]

May mother Bulgaria be blessed! [applause]

Kuznetsov Address

AU201151 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Speech by Vasilii Kuznetsov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the festive session of the Bulgarian National Assembly, State Council, Government, and public organizations on the occasion of the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, on 20 October 1981 at the Sofia Palace of Culture -- live in Russian fading into Bulgarian translation]

[Text] Dear comrades, Dear Bulgarian friends, esteemed deputies to the National Assembly,

We, the envoys of the Soviet Union, are expressing our sincere gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for the invitation to attend the remarkable festivities held these days to mark the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

We congratulate you most cordially on the occasion of this historic anniversary. [applause] We take advantage of the opportunity to convey to you, dearest friends, and through you to all working people in your motherland, cordial greetings and wishes for new successes in building a developed socialist society on this ancient Bulgarian land. We convey these greetings on behalf of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet. [applause]

In listening to Comrade Todor Zhivkov's brilliant speech, we traced back in our thoughts the centuries-old, difficult, and varied path, a path filled with great events, which the freedom-loving Bulgarian people followed. We felt the legitimate pride of our Bulgarian comrades about their motherland, about its present image.

A centuries-old friendship links our country to Bulgaria. It is known that in their struggle for freedom and independence the Bulgarian people on several occasions have relied upon our people's strong and friendly arms. The liberation from the Ottoman yoke in the last century and the overthrowing of the fascist dictatorship are events which have forever sealed the history of Russian-Bulgarian and Soviet-Bulgarian fraternity. The socialist revolution on 9 September 1944 represented a basic change in the centuries-old history of Bulgaria. From that date on began the construction of socialism in Bulgaria -- of a society representing true freedom and democracy. Within less than 40 years the People's Republic of Bulgaria achieved truly historic successes in the process of socialist changes. These were successes in the industrial and agricultural sectors, in science and culture. The people's living standard was also raised.

Present-day socialist Bulgaria is the embodiment of the dream of the workers' masses about their own state in which power belongs to all working people. In the years of the people's government the international position of Bulgaria has basically changed. From an object of imperialist intrigues and rivalries, Bulgaria became an authoritative participant in international life, enjoying equal rights. As an active member of the Warsaw Pact organization and of CEMA the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- jointly with the other fraternal states belonging to the socialist community and in joint action with all peace-loving forces on our planet -- is consistently implementing a policy aimed at strengthening the people's security and peace, is perseveringly struggling to tame the arms race and is struggling for disarmament.

Our Bulgarian friends are fully justified in noting that in its development throughout the last decades Bulgaria has achieved more than throughout all past centuries.

We are rejoicing at your remarkable successes, dear Bulgarian brothers, and with all our hearts we congratulate you on them. [applause]

The achievements of socialist Bulgaria are indissolubly linked to the activities of the Bulgarian communists, under the leadership of the BCP, of its Central Committee headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement. The close unity between party and people is the main guarantee for the optimism with which the working people in your country can work. Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation is developing from year to year, the scope of the mutual intellectual enrichment is expanding between our two peoples. Comrade Todor Zhivkov has very eloquently dwelt on this subject today. The intensification of relations between our two countries in all sectors is one of the most important prerequisites for the successful practical implementation of the decisions adopted by the 26th CPSU and the 12th BCP Congresses. We have all reasons to assert that Soviet-Bulgarian relations, based on the principles of full equal rights, mutual respect, sincere friendship and comradely mutual assistance, based on the principles of socialist internationalism, have become one of the examples of truly fraternal relations among socialist countries. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, I take the liberty in closing my statement to wish the Bulgarian people happiness and prosperity with all my heart, to wish them new successes in their constructive efforts devoted to the well-being of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Long live and eternally prosper Bulgarian-Soviet friendship!

Long live socialist Bulgaria! [applause]

Long live peace and socialism! [applause]

Sindermann Address

LD202312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1511 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Sofia, 20 Oct (ADN correspondent) -- The head of the GDR party and state delegation, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Politburo and president of the People's Chamber said in his address: "We are linked by the internationalist legacy of our unforgotten comrades Georgi Dimitrov, Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck. On this solid foundation the constantly developing and deepening fraternal cooperation of our parties, states and peoples is bearing rich fruit for the benefit of the working people of our countries, for the benefit of socialism and peace."

CSSR'S INDRA MEETS STANKO TODOROV, PRESENTS GIFT

LD201040 Prague CTK in English 0923 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 20 Oct (CTK) -- Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and chairman of the Federal Assembly, met here with Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Assembly, on the occasion of the 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state.

Alois Indra presented Todorov with an official gift of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Government and Federal Assembly to the Bulgarian people -- a crystal vase.

FILIPOV ATTENDS MEETING OF BURGAS PROPAGANDISTS

AU182044 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Excerpt] On 18 October in Burgas' Club of the Chemical Industry Workers, a meeting of the Okrug propagandists and BCP Burgas Okrug organization's aktiv took place. The opening of the new party education school year was discussed. Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, took part in the meeting.

SOVIET OFFICIALS ARRIVE ON WORKING VISITS

Shitikov, Delegation Arrive

LD201422 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation led by its chairman Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet, arrived in Prague today. The guests were welcomed at Ruzyně Airport by Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee and deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly. The representatives of both committees will discuss questions of further development of mutual cooperation.

Committees Hold Talks

LD201938 Prague CTK in English 1748 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Prague, 20 Oct (CTK) -- The delegation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation held talks here Tuesday with members of the Czechoslovak partner organization.

The chairmen of the committees, Aleksey Shitikov and Bohuslav Kucera, exchanged experiences from the activities of the two organizations and views on the prospects of their cooperation. They stressed that especially now, the importance of the struggle of progressive forces against the threat of war, the deployment of new missiles in Europe and for disarmament. They voiced full support to the peace proposals of the Soviet Union which represent the only realistic way out of the present complex international situation and which meet with growing response among realistically-minded politicians in the West. Aleksey Shitikov and Bohuslav Kucera also came out for the initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries at the Madrid meeting, due to be continued shortly.

Maltsev Meets Bilak, Chnoupek

LD202000 Prague CTK in English 1823 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Prague, 20 Oct (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak received here Tuesday, Soviet Communist Party Central Committee member and First Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Maltsev. The Soviet official arrived here earlier in the day for a working visit. He also met with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

SOLIDARITY STANCE ON PZPR PLENUM VIEWED

LD201922 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Warsaw correspondent Frantisek Sojka commentary on statement by Solidarity press spokesman Marek Brunne concerning conclusions of Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] Solidarity's stance can be summarized briefly as follows: Allegedly, the party Central Committee does not understand the goals, contents and methods of Solidarity's work; naturally, Solidarity has never violated the agreements concluded in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, and -- surprise, surprise -- no one but Solidarity alone fights against the counterrevolutionary activity aimed against the interests of the working people, of whom it is the greatest protector and savior.

I must say that statements about the contribution made by Solidarity to the preparation of the program for overcoming the current crisis and economic changes, let alone the crocodile tears about the economic consequences of strikes, have the air of black humor.

The statement of the press spokesman of the Solidarity National Commission was capped by describing the Central Committee's call to party members who belong to Solidarity to decide where they stand as a sharp form of pressure and an attempt to divide society.

It is sufficient today, however, to open any newspaper, including Solidarity's rags, for example, and anybody can see that strike actions are under way in a number of voivodships and that the only contribution of Solidarity to the implementation of the economic reform is to frustrate the efforts of the party and government and that the proposal for setting up the so-called all-society council conceals an attempt to grab power. Naturally, the gentlemen from Solidarity did not like criticism voiced at the Fourth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. How could they like it when it was said quite clearly, among other things, that their counterrevolutionary and destructive activity must be decisively stopped. Likewise, it was pointed out that these self-appointed protectors of the rights of working people are doing everything to make the situation more difficult still, to stir up dissatisfaction and anarchy, and to open the way for the liquidation of the socialist system.

REPORTAGE OF MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD201112 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Samora Moses Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party [Frelimo] and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who is in Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit, paid tribute today to the memory of the unknown soldier by laying a wreath at his grave in the national memorial at Zizkov Hill in Prague. The highest Mozambique representative was accompanied by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other personages.

The distinguished guest was awaited in the grounds of the memorial by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague city party committee, and other personages.

Husak, Machel Begin Talks

LD201436 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Talks between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, started at Prague Castle today. Participating in the talks on the Czechoslovak side are members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, secretary of the party central committee, and Antonin Kapek, chief secretary of the party city committee in Prague; members of the CPCZ Central Committee, Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier, Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and Vratislav Vajnar, head of the Secretariat of the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade; and Vaclav Dvorak, Czechoslovak ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The Mozambique side is also represented by Joachim Alberto Chissano, member of the standing Political Committee and secretary of the Frelimo Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Jose Oscar Monteiro, secretary of the Frelimo Central Committee and minister of state for the Presidency; Minister of Industry and Power Antonio Lima Rodrigues Branco; the ambassador of the People's Republic of Mozambique in Czechoslovakia, Hipolito Patricio; the head of a department in the Ministry of Interior, (Mateus Oscar Ciba); the head of a department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Francisco Madeira);

the head of a department in the Ministry of Finance, (Joao Coutinho); the director of mines in the Ministry of Industry and Energy, (Carlos Magna); and the assistant of the president of the republic, (Muradali Mamadusen).

The two sides noted with satisfaction that relations between Czechoslovakia and Mozambique are constantly strengthening and developing in the interests of the nations of both countries and in the interest of socialism and peace. Political relations have been intensified and cooperation in the economic, commercial and scientific-technical spheres is developing successfully as it is in culture, education, health care and other sectors. Both representatives voiced the interest of their countries in the further dynamic development of Czechoslovak-Mozambique cooperation, taking into account the needs and possibilities of both countries.

While assessing the current international situation, Comrades Gustav Husak and Samora Moises Machel described as the most urgent task today the preservation of peace and the evidence of a nuclear war. In this connection they voiced full support for the comprehensive peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress as well as for the proposals presented by the USSR at the current 36th session of the UN General Assembly. They rejected interference by imperialism in the internal affairs of other states and U.S. attempts to stop the process of detente and set up the arms race. They welcomed the successes of the national liberation movement and confirmed the determination of their countries to continue to give its just struggle all-round help and support. They condemned the aggressive attacks by the Republic of South Africa against Mozambique and other front line states and the policy of neocolonialism, apartheid and racism.

The talks, which were characterized by full accord of views, took place in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Husak, Machel Visit Factory

LD210924 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Excerpts] This afternoon Comrades Gustav Husak and Samora Moises Machel visited the production lines of the Locomotive-Sokolovo and Compressors Enterprise, CKD.

The working people of the CKD-Prague enterprise were addressed by Samora Moises Machel, Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] president and president of Mozambique. He stressed that the Mozambique delegation has come to our country from the south of Africa -- a continent where remnants of feudalism and colonialism still exist, where imperialism and capitalism attack daily the endeavor to construct socialist society. Samora Moises Machel stated that the people of Mozambique fought under the Frelimo party for 10 years. The fight led to military, political, social and ideological victory for the people. Concluding his address, the highest Mozambique representative conveyed friendly greetings from the people of his country to all our working people.

Husak Hosts Dinner

LD211050 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, gave a dinner at Prague Castle tonight in honor of Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

It was attended by Comrades Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, Miloslav Hruskovic, Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, Jindrich Polednik, Marie Kabrhelova, Miroslav Capka, and other representatives of our political and public life. Also present were members of the Mozambique guests' entourage.

During the dinner, Gustav Husak and Samora Moises Machel delivered speeches.

POLISH ARMY UNITS PLEDGE SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

LD171630 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1540 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Oct (ADN) -- Party members in a Polish Army unit in Lublin have expressed their "profound disquiet about social and political developments" in the country. In a statement published in the army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI they condemn the "actions of the anti-socialist and counterrevolutionary forces which want to dis-mantle the state and consequently take over power in Poland." The army members stress: "We are prepared to defend socialism and the power of the Polish state as well as its independence."

At a public party meeting of soldiers and civilians of a unit of the Warsaw Military District a resolution was passed, according to the army newspaper, which sharply condemned the counterrevolutionary actions of 'Solidarity'. The resolution states: "We are deeply outraged by the provocations of the extremist elements in 'Solidarity'. The majority of 'Solidarity' officials have unleashed a witch hunt against the constitutional organs of state power. Hysterical anti-Soviet propaganda is being whipped up; the USSR and Polish-Soviet relations are besmirched."

The resolution stresses: "Recognizing the need to defend the fundamental interests of the state and its duly-appointed bodies, we express every support for the PZPR Central Committee and the government. If it should prove necessary, the members of the army will fulfill their duties as citizens which are based on the constitution and the oath."

HONECKER RECEIVES USSR'S MARSHAL KULIKOV

LD201626 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1549 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State and National Defense Council, received in Berlin today Supreme Commander of the Warsaw Pact Joint Forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov. The meeting at the headquarters of the SED Central Committee passed in a fraternal atmosphere and in a spirit of complete unanimity. The supreme commander conveyed greetings from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which Erich Honecker most warmly reciprocated.

During the meeting they discussed current questions of the international military-political situation and drew conclusions for the further cooperation of the GDR National People's Army with the Soviet Army and the other allied forces of the Warsaw Pact states. The supreme commander praised the results achieved by National People's Army personnel in their political and combat training in the training year just ending. He described their performance to heighten the fighting power and combat readiness of services, formations and staff as a profoundly internationalist contribution to the strengthening of the socialist defense alliance.

Erich Honecker briefed him on the numerous initiatives and efforts of GDR working people and soldiers in the creative implementation of the policy of the 10th SED Congress, which is dedicated to the people's welfare and the safeguarding of peace.

In view of the aggravated confrontation policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States, Erich Honecker affirmed that the GDR will do everything that is required in order to reliably secure peace and the socialist gains of the working people militarily in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states.

The meeting was attended by army Gen Heinz Hoffman member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and national defense minister; Deputy Defense Ministers Col Gen Heinz Kessler and Col Gen Fritz Streletz; Col Gen Herbert Scheibe head of the SED Central Committee Security Affairs Department.

Present on the Soviet Army side were army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev, chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, Commander of the Warsaw Pact Joint Forces attached to the GDR National People's Army.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS REAGAN'S REMARKS ON WAR

DW201059 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1810 GMT 19 Oct 81

[From Guenter Leuschner's review of the past week's events]

[Text] You will recall that one argument by the opponents of the NATO missile decision played a special role in the West European peace movement, namely the assumption that the actual purpose of the deployment of these U.S. missiles is to Europeanize a nuclear war planned for the future, that is, to localize it on our continent -- in other words, to keep the United States out of such a war while exposing Western Europe to nuclear suicide. Such plans have been discussed by U.S. politicians.

In West Europe, however, responsible people have repeatedly tried to reject any such suspicion and to represent such plans as anti-American malice. This ceased to be possible as of yesterday, unless one charges the U.S. president with anti-Americanism, because it was Reagan himself who declared in reply to questions from newsmen on Sunday that he does indeed believe that a localized nuclear war on European soil is possible which would spare the United States.

It may be that Reagan thereby intended to placate his compatriots, but he also told the Europeans the truth. In this connection it is absolutely of secondary significance how realistic of illusory such intentions are. Millions of people in Europe would not stand a chance to live to see the outcome of this dangerous experiment if it came to it.

It is definite, however, that the intention of making nuclear warfare feasible by localizing it in Europe is not a pipedream, let alone a communist invention. Such an intention can be put into practice by nuclear superiority and by the creation of a so-called first-strike capability.

The Pershing-2, the cruise missiles and the neutron weapons are intended to become components of this capability. They are needed for that particular purpose and not for some arms increase for which there is no need at all. Without wanting to, of course, Reagan thereby proved the peace movement right. Will the responsible governments in West Europe draw the proper conclusions now at long last?

LUXEMBOURG'S MINISTER FLESCH CONTINUES VISIT

Remarks on Afghanistan Ignored

LD201503 Hamburg DPA in German 1428 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] East Berlin, 20 Oct (DPA) -- During her visit to East Berlin, Luxembourg Foreign Minister Colette Flesch described the "illegal Soviet occupation of Afghanistan" as one of the main causes of the deterioration in East-West relations. During a speech at a dinner given by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on Monday evening Mrs Flesch said that the people's right to self-determination must be valid for all peoples all over the world.

Mrs Flesch's remarks on the Afghanistan problem were not reported in the coverage in the GDR press on Tuesday. Nor was there a quotation of her reference to "the still increasing imbalance in the sphere of medium-range missiles in the Soviet Union's favor," which had resulted in the NATO twin decision of 1979.

Mrs Flesch, who discussed with Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer East-West relations, arms limitation and the Middle East problem, had an hour-long conversation on Tuesday with GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker and is also to meet with Premier Willi Stoph.

Received by Honecker 20 Oct

LD201454 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1137 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the GDR Council of State, and Luxembourg Foreign Minister Colette Flesch stated today that especially at the present time, when peace and security are seriously threatened, great importance must be attached to the political dialogue between representatives of states with different social systems. They stressed that in view of the tense international situation greater efforts are required to ensure a thorough improvement in the world situation and to stabilize peace permanently on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security through arms limitation and disarmament. It was stressed that everything must be done to eliminate the danger of war and to consolidate international security.

Erich Honecker received Mrs Colette Flesch today at the GDR Council of State building for a talk, which was held in an open atmosphere.

During the talk Erich Honecker and Colette Flesch paid tribute to the good relations between the GDR and Luxembourg. They said they are sure that the further development of these relations in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence corresponds with their mutual interests and serves peace.

The talk was also attended by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, secretary of the Council of State Heinz Eichler, and GDR Ambassador to Belgium and Luxembourg Heinz Hoffmann. Netherlands Ambassador to the GDR Adrianus van der Maade, who looks after Luxembourg's interests in the GDR, was also present.

At the end of the meeting, Colette Flesch signed the guests' book of the chairman of the GDR Council of State.

Meets Stoph

LD202330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct (ADN) -- Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph today received Colette Flesch, the foreign minister of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Both sides stressed the usefulness of the political dialogue on current international questions. Willi Stoph emphasized that it was necessary for the GDR people and for all other peoples to safeguard a peaceful future. In the present complicated international situation efforts at many levels and resolute action are needed to continue detente, halt the arms race and rid mankind of the nightmare of a nuclear inferno.

Colette Flesch paid tribute to the good relations between Luxembourg and the GDR and expressed her interest in developments in the GDR. Both representatives affirmed the intention of their governments to develop their relations for the benefit of both sides as well as in the interest of peace. GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer was also present at the talk. Earlier today, Colette Flesch visited the Palace of the Republic.

JARUZELSKI ELECTION, FOURTH PZPR PLENUM VIEWED

Jaruzelski Assessed

LD202122 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] It is to be hoped that the election of General Jaruzelski as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee will open a new phase in settling the Polish crisis. No doubt there is still a whole series of further necessary changes. It can only be stated following a preliminary assessment that the 58-year-old professional soldier is known not merely for his toughness -- both his firmness and his readiness for talks can be discerned from his speeches.

The line of direction of the extraordinary congress has now been reaffirmed. Its essence is to advance along the path of agreement and social cooperation and at the same time to wage a consistent struggle against the enemies of socialism. This is what appears to be the most important element in the Polish party's current policy. It is to be hoped that actions will now follow.

PZPR Plenum Assessed

LD201034 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Szabolcs Szilagyi dispatch]

[Excerpts] Our attention has followed every outstanding event in Poland for the last few months with the hope that it will bring about consolidation or, at least, it will become a turning point after which the Poles' intentions will be measured not by a whole series of strikes or by compromises that rebound with the effect of a boomerang but by work performed for their own benefit.

The need as well as the intention for immediate action were expressed in very dramatic formulations in many speeches during the fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, which ended on Sunday. The counterrevolutionary endeavors of the past few weeks which have become increasingly more open and aggressive, and the Solidarity leaders' desire for power, which is no longer disguised, or more precisely their steps toward power, were not opposed by a consistent and effective counterattack either from the leading party organs or from the basic organizations. On the contrary, as was said several times at the plenum, a number of party organizations has become literally paralyzed. The wave of departures from the PZPR has increased and, as one of the Central Committee members stated, many communists who were involved in laying the foundations of people's power in the forties had left the party's ranks.

In the wake of the declaration of strikes and protest actions the state authorities once again launched their fire-fighting actions. By the end of the week new tensions were on the boil in half the voivodships of Poland. Plants came to a standstill and general strikes were declared for entire regions because of the undoubtedly alarming state of food supplies.

It was clearly asked at the Central Committee session whether the assertion of the policy of agreement and the line of dialogue, announced at the Sixth PZPR Plenum in the early fall of last year and reaffirmed at the ninth extraordinary congress, is to be enforced through any means and for everyone. In this critical political and economic crisis situation and seeing the constant retreat of the organs of power, the adversaries of socialism have grown bold and now that they are well entrenched in Solidarity they are preparing to direct the last scenes in their scenario. For this reason an electrician from an opencast mine in Silesia, while addressing the plenum's debate, warned dramatically but standing firmly on the soil of present-day Polish reality that a decision must now be reached and it must be done effectively. Decisions have to be taken about the life or death of the party and socialism.

That was said on Saturday. On Sunday the resolution of the fourth plenum was adopted with the full agreement of the Central Committee members.

The future conduct of Solidarity remains one of the most essential issues after the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum. The other task, which is no less decisive and which brooks no delay, is to ensure adequate food supplies for the population for the winter. The speakers at the plenum described the situation with all justification as "frightening" and "dramatic." Strike alerts are being reported from many regions of the country together with demands for meat, other foodstuffs and toilet products. Owing to Solidarity's stand, an increase in coal production remains hopeless for the time being. The vicious circle must be broken, as one of the Central Committee members warned. People in villages say: There will be food if we can get coal. At the same time the miner awaits food so that he may give coal. However, miners' Solidarity does not allow the provision of additional foodstuffs, that is to say a privilege, to miners for their overtime on workfree Saturdays.

This is indeed a vicious circle or, to use the terms included in the Central Committee appeal addressed to the inhabitants of the towns and villages, it is as if someone were cutting the ground from under his own feet. Once again only the next few days can provide an answer as to whether the proposals of the party, incorporated in its resolution, about the suspension of workfree Saturdays and the temporary limitation of the right to strike will become law and whether the law can break the vicious circle of social self-destruction.

An enormous concentration of energy is required of Poland, with its population of 36 million to ensure that in the next few months it can survive the winter and survive it biologically. The chaotic economy and a society that is losing patience face a gigantic test even in the event of a mild winter. It could often be felt in the Central Committee debate that unity today has risen to the level of the concept of patriotism. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the behavior of Solidarity's extremist leaders who obstruct every intention and measure of the state may now be deemed to be an act that is anti-Polish and directed against the people. And this statement was also made at the plenum. It was the ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress which phrased it thus: Poland is a socialist state and will remain one.

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON POLISH KOR, WESTERN AID

LD161154 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 16 Oct (MTI) -- "The disbandment of the so-called Social Self-Defence Committee was only an ostensible and tactical move. Its former members, fitting into the trade in [word indistinct] moment, are (?in) leading positions and invariably pursue counter-revolutionary goals. They urge, among other things, that the means of production, services and state institutes be returned to private hands, instigate anti-Sovietism and seek to loosen the ties of alliance of Poland," runs a commentary in Friday's MAGYAR HIRLAP under the title "External Relations" pointing out: "The so-called KSS-KOR was receiving regular and significant assistance from the West."

The daily then refers to the publication of the (?Lux) workers' paper and book publishers "Where Is Poland Going?" which also the Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMYA discussed and which quotes bourgeois press articles to certify how much the supporters of Polish "social renewal" can thank the West. Listed among the forms of assistance are the opportunities to propagate dissident ideas and concepts, the winning of Western anti-communist -- including Polish emigre -- ideologists for the organization of "flying universities", the activity of the emigre papers "POLISH DIARY" in London and "CULTURE" in Paris which deal in everything from the wording of counter-revolutionary program declarations to the collection of money for the anti-socialist forces in Poland. The publication mentions also the activity of Brzezinski in "Freedom House" and that for example a centre for the "study of Polish problems" was set up in the United States under CIA control, in Europe -- and especially in England and the FRG -- an increasing number or groups engage in campaigns against People's Poland. Finally, the article reminds that West German revanchist circles call the territories east of the Oder-Neisse line "German territories under Polish control" inciting nationalist feelings among the German-speaking minority. "This fact indicates another dangerous aspect of the Polish crisis," the article ends.

NEPSZABADSAG CONTINUES 1956 REVOLUTION STORY

LD171228 Budapest MTI in English 1012 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 17 Oct (MTI) -- Entitled "Easing Tension -- Growing Confidence," Saturday's NEPSZABADSAG carries the latest installment of the series on the Hungarian counter-revolution of 1956, and sums up the events which, after the crushing of the armed counter-revolution, foresaw social and economic consolidation, and it repeatedly stresses that before extending military assistance, the Soviet Union had had consultation with the socialist countries. Mention is made of a speech by President Tito of Yugoslavia in Pula on November 11, in which he said that Janos Kadar and Ferenc Munnich, i.e., the leaders of the Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government (RWPG), which had been formed on November 4, "stand for Hungary's most honest forces." There are quotations from Palmiro Togliatti, leader of the Italian and Maurice Thorez, leader of the French fraternal party. Along with the leaders of many other fraternal parties they welcomed the Soviet assistance and pointed out the clear counterrevolutionary character of the events.

But not the bourgeois propaganda which, even after the formation of the RWPG, inspired the counterrevolutionaries to resist. Quoting the observer of Britain, Radio Free Europe (RFE) said on November 4 that, if the counterrevolutionaries held the front for another two or three days, the U.S. would send military assistance. RFE alleged that massive partisan detachments were in action in the mountains. Yet most of the gunmen had left the country by that time.

In a message to RFE, Imre Nagy rejected reports on alleged talks with Janos Kadar. Nagy regarded that an issue of importance for at that time and later on he wanted to be restored into the post of prime minister, which would have meant more of the counter-revolution, the bloodshed.

A debate was initiated on the so-called "Hungarian question" at the UN. The U.S. delegation and the Austrian envoy were the busiest after November 4 to push through a resolution condemning the "Soviet intervention." As early as November 4, in an official cable to Secretary-General Hammarskjold, the Hungarian Government declared to be void Imre Nagy's memoranda to the UN and protested at including events in Hungary in the agenda.

Bowing partly to direct U.S. pressure and partly to delegations influenced by adverse propaganda, the UN General Assembly decided to include the issue in the agenda. It was aimed at stripping the delegation of the legitimate Hungarian Government of its mandate. Ultimately, the mandate was neither confirmed, nor rejected, simply no resolution was made about it. The hypocritical move was repeated for a period of five years.

Upon realizing that it cannot help militarily the counter-revolution it instigated, the West started another irresponsible campaign of making promises to inspire the most possible Hungarians to leave Hungary, thereby to prove that life in Hungary was unbearable. First RFE promised to pay 1,000 dollars for anyone leaving Hungary, and it did not refute a rumoured 10,000 dollars in December 1956. Tales on deportations also encouraged people to defect, though as early as November 21, the New York TIMES said that there was no evidence of deportation and, consequently, "The West might have misunderstood the situation." The NEPSZABADSAG says that the defectors made a service for the West: There was an economic boom in Western Europe in the mid-1950's, skilled labour was needed, and the Hungarians functioned as quasi guest workers.

As far as consolidation is concerned in the domestic areas, it naturally presupposed the clearing up of the wrongdoings of the counter-revolution and the calling to account of the perpetrators. Those committing crime during the consolidation of law and order were also tried. It should be noted however that they were tried under full and restored legality. In the criminal procedures those temporarily swerving from the right path were consistently separated from those committing serious acts of crime. Wherever it was justifiable, the courts acquitted the accused.

The Presidential Council declared amnesty as early as in December: those leaving Hungary without a permit but returning till March 15, 1957, were not punished. A repatriation centre was set up, and in fact about a quarter of those leaving Hungary did return -- for many it meant struggle against the counterrevolutionaries who terrorized the refugee camps, and with the authorities abroad. Those returning home were, as a rule, readmitted to their former job immediately.

Changes of decisive importance occurred in Hungary in all spheres of society and economy. The forced delivery of farming produce and products were banned, and a system of state purchase was formed. New legal provisions were made concerning withdrawal from the cooperatives and government aid to prospering coops. As a result, as early as in spring 1957 many of those withdrawing from the coops applied for readmittance...The wages of the miners were raised by a total of 415 million forints, and up went the wages of workers in industry and construction.

The press, too, displayed a new approach, the optimism and dynamism of a new start. The Christmas 1956 issue of NEPSZABADSAG consisted of 32 pages and, only hours after it appeared in the streets, 20, instead of the official two forints were asked for it because it sold out...

Easing of the political tension was increasingly felt after Christmas and around New Year. There were signs of increasing confidence and optimism: Work was resumed. In fact, production began to rise. The principal tasks were to restart public transport and ensure the energy supply. Statistics published in early March 1957 said that, by comparison to the figures a year earlier, the enterprises' full output stood at 74 percent, coal production at 62 p.c., the number of [word indistinct] at 99 p.c. per worker, company production at 70 p.c., while the monthly wages of the workers surpassed those a year earlier by 30 percent.

Trade unions played a key role in the plants. It was not by chance that, when they had the power to, the worker councils of the counterrevolution "banished" them from the plants. In the report and ensuing debate at the January 25, 1957 session of the Trades Union Council, it was made clear that trade union independence did not mean separation from the party and state of the working class and that, at the same time, the trade unions play a role that no one else can discharge, have an autonomous organizational life, and that their opinion must be reckoned with in all decisions. The conferees made it clear that the Hungarian trade unions continued to belong to the World Federation of Trade Unions, and that they wished to foster close friendship with the working class and trade unions of all countries...(The 11th installment of the series is to be published in the Sunday's issue.)

'PROVOCATIVE' BRIGHT STAR EXERCISE AIMS AT LIBYA

AU201927 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 18 Oct 81 p 3

[Peter G. Feher article: "Threat Against Libya: A New Middle East Crisis?"]

[Excerpt] Next month, by way of a tangible demonstration of Egyptian-Sudanese-U.S. military cooperation, a provocative exercise of unprecedented dimensions will be held in Egypt -- it was already planned before As-Sadat's death -- which will be extended, in view of the "extraordinary situation," to the territory of Sudan as well. In addition to Egypt and Sudan, Oman and Somalia will participate in the exercise code-named Bright Star. It is characteristic of the dimensions of this demonstration of strength that a role has been assigned to several thousand soldiers of the recently established Rapid Deployment Force, the U.S. Sixth Fleet stationed in the Mediterranean and, to coordinate operations, two AWACS surveillance planes. Another important aspect is: According to plans, the B-52 strategic bombers participating in the exercise will drop their bombs in the vicinity of the Lebanese [as published] border, and U.S. paratroopers will also land in that area.

Let us recall events a few weeks ago. At that time, the Americans held an exercise in the Gulf of Sidra and shot down, while on a routine patrol, two Libyan interceptor planes. Apart from a dispute still in progress among international lawyers over territorial rights in the Gulf of Sidra, it can be noted as a fact: The maneuver carried out in the immediate vicinity of the shores of Libya can be regarded, by all means, as a provocation.

We are not far from the truth when we say that the United States is planning something similar in November as well. The goal is to provoke Libya, perhaps to find a pretext that would make a coordinated Egyptian-Sudanese-U.S. military aggression possible against the North African country, to subdue Libya and contain its forces -- through the means of "prolonged attrition" or a "lightning war," if need be -- so that it would not be in a position and not have the energy to continue the policy it has been pursuing for years.

In effect -- in a broader sense and in the long term -- that is the purpose of the U.S. plans. On 20 August, Libya concluded an agreement of cooperation with Ethiopia and South Yemen in Aden. A few days later, Tripoli and Damascus decided to tighten their relations, which was followed by a summit meeting of the Steadfastness Front in Libya, at which they resolved to raise their relationship with the Soviet Union onto a qualitatively higher level.

Breaking up this "multilayer" rallying is a long-term goal of the United States. And the first step in it would be to "force Libya to its knees."

Parallel with that, Washington is striving to create a "strategic consensus" encompassing Egypt, Sudan and Saudi Arabia as well, and aimed against the progressive countries of the area. If it succeeds, in all probability a new crisis will come about in the Middle East, which will divert attention and energy from the major issue, turn the still cooperating, but differently oriented Arab countries against one another and, in the long run, prevent the development of a comprehensive settlement in the area.

In light of all this, one must also judge the statement made a few days ago by the Soviet Government. Its last sentence -- according to which what is happening around Egypt cannot but affect the security of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union is following the development of events there -- is an obvious warning to those who form an alliance against Libya.

APRO-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BULGARIA

LD201630 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 19 Oct (MTI) -- Headed by Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, a delegation left for Sofia on Monday to attend the celebrations marking the 1300th foundation anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

The delegation also includes Bela Molnar, secretary of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front National Council, and Jeno Sebestyen, ambassador of Hungary to Sofia, who will join the delegation in the Bulgarian capital.

KADAR, PUJA RECEIVE ITALY'S GIULIO ANDREOTTI

LD201100 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Giulio Andreotti, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Italian House of Deputies and the Italian section of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Also today, Andreotti was received by Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs. They reviewed Hungarian-Italian relations and exchanged views on the most important international questions.

DISSIDENT TIBOR PAK INTERNED IN ASYLUM

NC142103 Paris AFP in English 2008 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Vienna, 14 Oct (AFP) -- A dissident who once released a list of Hungarians under 18 executed for their part in the 1956 revolt and who was on hunger strike to win permission to go to Poland, has been interned in a psychiatric asylum, a source close to the protester said here today.

Tibor Pak, 57, involved with the Hungarian Association Against Poverty, had his passport confiscated ten days ago after being stopped by security personnel on a Budapest-Warsaw train. The source said that to protest against the move, Mr Pak began a hunger strike in a Budapest church on October 6. Three days later he was taken to an asylum.

Mr Pak, a lawyer and fervent Catholic, was actively involved in the 1956 Hungarian uprising. In 1960 he was jailed for 15 years for supplying the United Nations with a list of Hungarians under 18 years old executed after the revolt.

He was released in 1971 on the intervention of Amnesty International.

SECRETARY GENERAL GASPAR ADDRESSES SZOT SESSION

LD171042 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 16 Oct (MTI) -- As we reported earlier, the Friday session of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions [SZOT] heard the report of Deputy Secretary-General Sandor Jakab. Almost every contributor to the following debate pointed out that the development of workshop democracy is still aggravated more or less by formal traits. Notwithstanding the ever intensifying relations of economic managers and steward bodies, there still are a lot of proposals shelved and measures delayed. As the speakers remarked, the central agencies pay much more attention to issuing new resolutions than to controlling the execution of existing ones. One debated point was whether the production conferences are needed at all any longer. Some said that the new democratic forums render these conferences unnecessary, as they could well be substituted by socialist brigade meetings or brigade leader's conferences. Others insisted that the production conferences should be maintained as the best forums for discussing issues concerning the whole of workplaces.

Addressing the debate was SZOT Secretary-General Sandor Gaspar too. Broadening workshop democracy is an extremely important precondition for the development of entire society, he said. The trade unions are incapable of accomplishing their tasks in production, representation and education without consulting the workers and utilizing their initiatives. Also in a general sense, intensifying democracy is indispensable for the advancement of socialist society, therefore it is the cause of not only the trade unions but also of society as a whole. The party organizations, economic managers, trade unions and the youth organizations have equally important tasks in getting as many workers as possible involve in public life. Major forums of workshop democracy are the steward bodies which expect to get assistance, but also have a claim to the right of independent decision-making.

Then Sandor Gaspar told that steward bodies members should be better prepared for accomplishing their responsible tasks. For this reason it is planned to organize stewards' academies first in Budapest, then in county TI centres, where chief stewards and stewards will study the problems their jobs involve.

Broadening workshop democracy and good trade union activity in general are not simply important targets, but they are powerful means in the interest of workers' power. For this reason trade unions have to use correctly their right to make decision, to express opinion, to get information and, if necessary, express veto.

As experience shows, some steward bodies do not select properly. These forums work properly if they deal with such questions in which they have a right to decide, and it is necessary to represent public opinion in these issues.

Speaking about the right to express opinion, SZOT secretary-general emphasized the necessity of circumspection and thoroughness. Trade union officials know more or less the good and bad characteristic features of economic managers, but they have to obtain profound information on them. It is necessary to get wide range information before they express the opinion on their work.

Then he mentioned that a confrontation of opinions is necessary at the forums of democracy. No opinion is inapplicable and trade union organs have to think the same of their opinions if they were convinced through a debate from the truth of the opponent's stand. Debates must not be turned into a question of prestige, and the confrontation of opinions should serve the common cause.

In conclusion, SZOT secretary-general mentioned that the rich experience of the working class offer the main sources for improving trade union movement's activity. A decision can be made in an important matter only if the opinion of each worker is known. The improvement of the movement's activity is also supported by the concrete experience of the international working class movement, therefore Hungarian trade unions should pay a greater attention to the activity of the trade unions in the socialist countries, said Sandor Gaspar.

In his speech, SZOT secretary Laszlo Gal pointed out that trade unions continuously play a role in streamlining enterprise and institution organizational structures. They would [word indistinct] to achieve the aim that enterprises were informed about changes in time to have opportunity for finding solutions in the most important issues before juristic steps. Trade unions attached great attention to the realization of regrouping labour and controlled the assertion of the principle full employment. A necessary improvement in labour transfer could be arranged without regrouping in labour among enterprises. Regrouping of labour within an enterprise was carried out by training and retraining with keeping the personal interest of workers in view.

Some regulating of setting up cultural and social welfare funds aimed at offering social allocations for workers caused several problems, therefore trade unions suggested some modifications. The proposals were accepted by the government, and it instructed the state institutions concerned to work out new regulations by the end of October, 1981.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES CONGRESS OPEN 16 OCT

LD171458 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 16 Oct (MTI) -- The 8th Congress of Industrial Cooperatives opened in Budapest Friday.

Seated in the presidium were Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee; Istvan Sarlos, secretary-general of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front National Council, members of the HSWP Political Committee, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

Lajos Rev, president of the National Council of Industrial Cooperatives, told the conference that the country's 867 industrial cooperatives, 16 cooperative enterprises and joint ventures, recorded a production value of close to 70,000 million forints by the end of the 5th Five Year Plan (1976-1980). They are responsible for 6-7 percent of the total industrial production. The manufactured goods of cooperative origin take a nearly 20 per cent share in the retail trade turnover. A lot of these commodities are designed to narrow the range of shortages.

Between 1976 and 1980, the volume of non-rouble cooperative exports, accounting for nearly 60 per cent of all foreign sales, rose by 58 percent.

At present the cooperatives handle over 30 percent of all services rendered to the population. Although they have closed up to the level of state services, it is essential for them to spread new and advanced technologies and improve the quality of labour and relations with customers.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS PZPR SECRETARIAT SESSION

LD201922 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] A session of the Central Committee Secretariat has been held with Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, in the chair. Ways of implementing the resolutions of the fourth plenum were discussed. Tasks were assigned to departments of the Central Committee and to local echelons and party organizations.

A timetable of meetings of party members in enterprises and milieus was set up. The course of preparations for the Fifth Central Committee Plenum was also discussed.

JARUZELSKI MEETS SD, ZSL PARTY LEADERS

LD202124 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct (PAP) -- PUWP First Secretary and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski held meetings today with chairman of the Democratic Party CC Edward Kowalczyk and chairman of the United Peasant Party CC Stefan Ignar today.

Poland's important political and economic questions, mainly the ways of overcoming the crisis, stabilizing the situation in this country and consolidating the line of socialist renewal were examined during the meeting.

They also examined problems of developing cooperation in the system of government in People's Poland.

PZPR'S ORZECZOWSKI ON DUAL PARTY-TU MEMBERSHIP

LD201302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] The decisions and the programmatic resolution of the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum are the subject of broad discussion in our community. We present the comments of Prof Marian Orzechowski who chaired the Motions and Resolutions Commission at the fourth plenum.

[Begin recording] The most important matters, that is, in the resolution, are in my view the preservation of the concept or the strategy of accord between the patriotic forces of the Polish nation, thus an acceptance of the ninth congress line, on the one hand, and on the other a very precise definition of the limits of that accord, which I believe is a new element. I am aware of the fact that the tough decisive tone, the decisive wording of this resolution, may shock many people, especially nonparty members. But the times in which we live are extremely difficult and tough and require, I believe, unambiguous definitions. However, I would like to point out that behind these tough, unambiguous definitions there is still the line of social accord.

We know from initial talks and reports that people are perturbed by the issue of party and Solidarity members having to declare their allegiance. This should be understood as follows: The party has a right to demand from its members, who have accepted its program and statute of their own accord, to represent the party line in every organization of which they are members. We are not putting people who are members of both Solidarity and of party authorities and state functionaries against the wall, pressing the weapon of the resolution against their chest, and saying: Either you leave Solidarity or you leave the party. The party is demanding only one thing from them in the resolution, that is, that they represent the party line wherever they are in Solidarity, that they be active among Solidarity members, among workers who are Solidarity members representing the party line. And I believe that this formula concerning party members' affiliation to Solidarity should be interpreted thus.

We are all aware of the fact, which acquired a directly dramatic nature in the speeches by workers, men and women, who are employed directly in production, that it is precisely on the settlement of the economic issues, on whether we will be able to protect the community from what may be awaiting us, from the winter, from hunger, that it is on the settlement of these fundamental issues that the existence of the whole nation, of the whole state, depends. However, on the other hand, we realize that the key to resolving these issues lies in the political sphere. [end recording]

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES CABLE FROM TSEDENBAL

LD202134 Warsaw PAP in English 2033 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct (PAP) -- On the occasion of his election to the post of PUPP CC first secretary, Wojciech Jaruzelski received a message of congratulations and best wishes for the future from First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal.

MEDIA COMMENTS ON FOURTH PZPR PLENUM RESULTS

'Rare Confidence' Accorded

LD200926 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 20 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct (PAP) -- A commentary entitled "The Party at a New Stage," published in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, says that the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum's resolution makes an unreserved assessment -- as no previous plenum has -- of the danger of the present economic and political situation and lays down guidelines for specific action to save the country from ruin and from being plunged into total anarchy. This requires that the party switch to the offensive on all fronts -- economic, ideological and state. In these very complex conditions the PZPR Central Committee members have placed Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski in charge of the party, according to the first secretary a rare confidence, expressed in the almost unanimous election of him to this post.

Under his command the Polish Army has become a reliable armed unit of the people and state and also a productive force to be reckoned with, a factor in the development of science, technology and culture.

The party and government offer the hand of cooperation to all patriots based on the socialist system and dedicated to the service of the people's most vital interests. They will not yield to the pressure of hostile, anticommunist and anti-Soviet forces, the Army paper stresses.

GLOS PRACY on PZPR Resolution

LD201212 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 20 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct (PAP) -- Dealing with the resolution of the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, GLOS PRACY writes that it graphically illustrates to every citizen of our country the difficult situation in which the Polish economy finds itself and the harm being caused to social relations as a whole by the continual tensions and conflicts.

This resolution contains demands concerning Solidarity, stresses the paper. The demands put to this very large trade union organizations are stern and undoubtedly bitter.

But the situation within the country, the situation of the people and state, is complex. And if one is to (?hope) that tomorrow or the day after things are going to be better, it is necessary to address oneself to a very important principle -- the principle of an early accord among all patriotic forces interested in national salvation.

It is only in a new social and national system of this sort that effective joint measures to surmount the difficulties which increasingly threaten with each passing day our biological existence will become possible, and only in such a system will it be possible to ensure an unambiguous salvation of the country -- not just in professed intentions but also in actual fact -- and a restoration of trustworthiness with regard to ourselves and to our partners and allies, states the trade union paper.

REGIONAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS VIEW PLENUM RESULTS

Gdansk, Gdynia Meeting

LD201628 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1200 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] [No dateline received] A number of meetings between the participants in the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and party members have taken place in Gdansk and Gdynia. Such a meeting was held in the Gdansk shipyard with the participation of Jan Labecki. The contents of the plenum's resolutions are, on the whole, assessed positively, but not in an unambiguous way. While resolutions announcing more vigorous activities on the part of the party met with approval, fear was expressed of a hard-line rule which could imperil the line of accord. Some speakers saw a guarantee against such a possibility in the person of Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Czechowicz in Pabianice

LD202350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Meetings are taking place in party organizations throughout the country, connected thematically with the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum. Tadeusz Czechowicz, Politburo member and first secretary of the Lodz PZPR Committee, met the political and economic aktiv of the (?Polmatex) works in Pabianice.

The subject of the meeting was the course of the debates of the fourth plenum, the contents of the plenum's resolution and the tasks arising from it for all party organizations.

Legnica Party Reaction

LD201006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Report from Legnica by Arkadiusz Rodak]

[Text] All party organizations at every level in Legnica Voivodship followed with great interest the debates of the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum. The prevailing opinion was that it was the first plenum since the ninth party congress of such basic importance. The official reactions of the organizations at various levels, possibly in the form of addenda to their work programs, will be known today only after the fourth plenum resolutions have been discussed by plenary meetings and executive committees at the largest enterprises, among other places.

During spontaneous meetings held yesterday it was stressed that the program resolution is matter-of-fact and concrete but that its effectiveness depends on consistent implementation.

Further party decisions as well as another session of the Sejm are generally expected here.

The local party organizations at plants and enterprises greeted with satisfaction the election of General Jaruzelski to the post of first secretary. There were voices saying literally: Jaruzelski is a decent and honest man. As a soldier he should introduce a more resolute course in the party.

On the other hand, people here await with great concern the reaction of Solidarity, in particular as far as the suspension of the right to strike is concerned. Yesterday, in response to a decision of the Lower Silesia Solidarity board to stage protest action against insufficient food supplies to the region, strike readiness was declared at many enterprises in our voivodship.

PZPR HARDLINERS OCCUPY PARTY OFFICE IN KATOWICE

NC201854 Paris AFP in English 1842 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct (AFP) -- Some 20 Communist Party (?members) today occupied party offices at the largest (?steel mill) in Poland, at Huta Katowice in Upper Silesia, to protest what they consider the over-liberal policy of the mill's managers, according to a party spokesman.

Hardline party militants occupied the party cell offices for five hours and called for the resignation of the factory's party committee which it alleged was manipulated by "enemies of socialism", according to a party spokesman reached at the mill by telephone.

The hardliners left the office after talks with representatives of Katowice regional committee, the spokesman said, adding that they would have to answer to the Commission of Party Control for "fractional activities and breaking the law." Some 4,000 of the 20,000 workers at Huta Katowice are party members.

Incident at Katowice Factory

LD210318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] From a Katowice correspondent of PAP, the POLISH PRESS AGENCY has learned that the Katowice Voivodship Party Control Commission is dealing with the situation in the party organization at the Katowice steelworks and metallurgical combine. This situation was caused by a temporary occupation of the premises of the factory PZPR committee by a group of 20 representatives of the Marxist-Leninist seminar active in the combine.

Here, in brief, is how the events unfolded. This account is based on what (Stanislaw Kalman), first secretary of the party's factory committee has told the TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA journalists:

Yesterday, in the morning, a group of members of the Marxist-Leninist seminar, having arrived at the building of the party's factory committee, demanded a meeting with the secretariat of the party's factory committee. During the meeting, members of the seminar read out three documents compiled on the previous day: a letter to the first secretary of the party's Central Committee, material for the voivodship party control commission as well as an appeal to members of the party and communists at the Katowice steelworks.

The documents contained, among other things, a completely negative assessment of the party factory committee's activities, as well as accusations that the report-back and election conference and the recent election of the new first secretary of the factory party committee were both manipulated. Accusations were also levelled against certain members of central party authorities.

Subsequently, members of the seminar insisted on having access to communications equipment. When they were refused, they arbitrarily took possession of the premises belonging to the organizational secretary of the factory committee, where both a telephone set and a Telex machine were situated. At the same time, they refused to leave the premises of the factory committee. [Words indistinct]

In a conversation with journalists, representatives of the seminar maintained that they needed the communications equipment solely to be able to convey their materials to addressees and to the voivodship committee. Representatives of the voivodship committee then arrived at the steelworks. In the meantime, via the combine's broadcasting system, the members of the seminar called upon, among others, the executive and the plenum of the factory party committee to tender their resignations. They also demanded that the executive of the Katowice Voivodship party committee should (?collectively) appoint the leadership of the factory party committee at the Katowice steelworks.

The workforce of the steelworks was informed about the progress of events by the factory committee which emphasized that the action of the seminar members was incompatible with the statute of the party.

The activists of the seminar maintained that their action was caused by the assessment that the party organization at the steelworks had lost its Marxist-Leninist character and was being guided by enemies of socialism.

During talks with representatives of the voivodship committee a decision was made that both the accusations leveled against the leadership of the factory committee by members of the Marxist-Leninist seminar and the [word indistinct] action of the seminar would be examined by the voivodship party control commission and the Katowice Voivodship party committee.

At 1300, the seminar members left the building of the factory committee. This event was discussed on Tuesday at the plenary session of the factory party committee. In a resolution that has been adopted, the plenum of the factory committee condemned the fact that the factory committee's premises had been occupied by a group from the seminar.

The plenum also recognized, among other things, that the seminar's activities bore the stigma of fractionalization, violating Point 19 of the party statute and harming the unity of the factory's party organization.

Until the events are assessed by the voivodship party control commission, it was decided to suspend the seminar's activities at the combine.

SOLIDARITY GROUP, MILITIA CLASH IN KATOWICE

Order Restored

LD201922 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] This afternoon at the market in Katowice, from a car borrowed by the regional board of Solidarity, a Solidarity team was distributing publications, among other things, of antistate and anti-Soviet content, selling them to passers-by. This disturbed order in the area, the central part of the city.

In accordance with instructions from the Prosecutor's Office, Citizen's Militia bodies objected to the publications, numbering over 2,500 copies. Participants in the crowd that formed on the market, incited by means of loudspeakers installed on the car, attempted to demolish the building of the Citizen's Militia.

The militia restored order in the city.

Details of Disturbance

LD202110 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Statement by Katowice Voivodship Prosecutor's Office 20 October]

[Text] Today, 20 October, a violation of public order took place in the center of Katowice.

At 1100 a Zuk delivery van with "Solidarity" written on it and carrying provocative posters, drove onto the sidewalk in front of the Stanislaw Wyspianski Theater. The people in the van began selling the union's periodicals and, above all, illegal publications, whose contents had an antistate and anti-Soviet character. Simultaneously, aggressive incitements were made through loudspeakers. Passers-by began to gather round the van. In connection with the prohibition of the sale of anti-state publications and with the violation of law and public order, officials of the road traffic service of the Citizens' Militia urged that the illegal activities must be halted. The exhortation turned out to be without effect. The people who were conducting the illegal sale refused to show their identity papers or to go to the nearby militia station to provide necessary explanations. In the meantime, slanderous cries and threats against the militia officials began to come from the constantly growing crowd. Larger forces of the Citizen's Militia rushed to help those who were intervening. Three people who were selling the publications were detained. In front of the militia station on Pocztowa Street the crowd threw stones at the militia building, turned over the militia radiocar and helped two of the detainees to escape. Citizen's Militia forces responsible for maintaining order are conducting activities aimed at restoring order and the regional prosecutor's office has begun an investigation into this matter.

Detained TU Man Released

LD202242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Jerzy Wieczorek report from Katowice -- live]

[Text] At noon today, Katowice Square was the scene of events at which thousands of people gathered.

At about 1400 the militia patrol tried to prevent the sale of union and antistate publications from a Nysa van with a banner on it which read: "We demand the release of political prisoners." The crowd which had gathered prevented the militia from carrying out the operation. At 1500 units of the Citizen's Militia arrived on the spot and detained Tadeusz Baranowski, member of the Slask-Dabrowska regional board [of Solidarity]. The operation was concluded at 1540.

A several thousand-strong crowd, which was becoming more and more aggressive went to Pocztowa Street in front of the militia station. A police car was overturned. The Solidarity section of Slask-Dabrowska region intervened by appealing to the crowd and bringing it to the regional board on [name indistinct] street.

At the same time talks were held at the Citizen's Militia headquarters with the participation of Solidarity representatives. At 2100 Tadeusz Baranowski was released. On arrival at the regional board offices he appealed to the crowd to disperse and to maintain calm.

A spokesman for the Slask-Dabrowska region, Marek (Wach), denied that Tadeusz Baranowski had been beaten up. He also denied a rumor which alleged that the militia used force against the crowd.

REGIONAL STRIKES, PROTEST ACTIONS CONTINUE

Piotrkow Situation 'Unchanged'

LD202332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] There have been no significant changes in the situation in Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship. A state of strike readiness is still in force in voivodship enterprises. Independently of the problems connected with the resumption of talks, the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services as well as the Piotrkow voivods are taking action to improve market supplies in the voivodship in order to bring them to the same level as in other voivodships.

The ministry commission and the voivoda worked until the late hours of the evening today, while Solidarity representatives attended as observers, to prepare material for further possible talks. Minister Zygmunt Lakomiec still maintains that the talks should be held in Warsaw while the trade union negotiating group has proposed a compromise solution that the talks be concluded in the voivodship office in Piotrkow Trybunalski.

The latest PAP report on the situation says that in reply to a statement by Minister Lamomiec, published in today's press concerning the food situation and the course of the talks by [words indistinct] of the Piotrkow Voivodship, the press spokesman of the regional board of Solidarity, Piotrkow Voivodship, has issued a statement which rejects many of the minister's remarks, disagrees with his opinions and reproaches the minister for unilaterally breaking off the talks without justification. The statement also demands that the talks be resumed.

Strike Tally Reported

LD202242 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] In many parts of the country social tension, caused by protest actions declared most often in connection with the poor supplies situation, is continuing. About 12,000 workers of the Zyrardow factories and the Mszczonow clothes factory, Polgres, who have been on strike for the past week -- that is, in factories producing articles which are so badly needed on the market today -- are demanding a radical improvement in supplies of food in shops, primarily of meat and sausages. They demand that meat should be distributed to all voivodships without priority for great conurbations, as well as the participation of Solidarity in the distribution of food and in the making of important decisions by the administration authorities.

The attempts to date by the government and the voivodship administrative authorities to reach agreement with the protesters have failed. Janusz Onyszkiewicz, member of the Presidium of the National Commission of Solidarity, who has come to Zyrardow, also failed to alleviate the situation.

This morning, a sit-in strike started in the glass factory in Sandomierz organized by members of NSZZ Solidarity. They demand, among other things, the resignation of what they term the ineffective administrative authorities of the voivodship which, according to the protesters, are responsible for the supply situation.

Strike readiness has been declared for 1200 tomorrow throughout the Konin Voivodship. This is supposedly in support of two demands by NSZZ Solidarity: improvement in market supplies and the arrival in Konin of a government commission to hand over the headquarters building of the Citizens' Militia, now under construction, for social purposes.

Strike readiness has been declared in the Chelm footwear factory. Strike readiness continues in Lower Silesia, including Wroclaw and Walbrzych.

There was a different background to today's 1-day sit-in warning strike by a group of some 100 farmers, organized by the executive of the western Kujawy chapter of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers, in the building which houses the union's headquarters and other social and political organizations in Wroclaw. The objective of the protest action, among other things, is to force the authorities to implement the nine demands, including the demand for constitutional guarantees for the durability of peasant farming, accelerating the implementation of the Ustrzyki and Rzeszow agreements and a solution to the problem connected with the transfer of land from socialized and state farms to private farmers. In the afternoon, the striking farmers ended the occupation of the premises and adopted a resolution changing the form of protest. It was decided that farmers' dues to the state will not be paid in the 14 parishes under the chapter's jurisdiction.

Radom School Strike Alert

LD202142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Our Radom correspondent reports that the works commission of NSZZ Solidarity at the Higher School of Engineering in Radom has announced a state of strike readiness. Among the demands which have been submitted to the ministerial authorities, there is a demand that the chairman of the rectors' collegium, who was responsible for ordering a member of the collegium with full rights -- the chairman of the works commission of NSZZ Solidarity -- to leave a session of the collegium, be recalled from the post of rector, that disciplinary proceedings against him be initiated, and that repression of union activity in the educational establishment be stopped.

The strike committee of NSZZ Solidarity at the Radom Higher School of Engineering is awaiting the arrival of a commission from the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology in order that these demands may be examined. If the demands are not fulfilled, a 2-hour warning strike will be announced the day after tomorrow and a full strike on Monday.

A state of strike readiness has also been announced by the Independent Association of Students [NZS] at this educational establishment. The NZS demands that the decision to relegate one of its members be withdrawn. If this demand is not met, the union will embark on strike action.

PRINTERS PROTEST SOLIDARITY-BACKED VIOLENCE

PM191115 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 5 Oct 81 p 2

[Apparent text of Gdansk NSZZ Solidarity Interfactory Founding Committee (MKZ) printers' letter to RZECZYWISTOSC magazine: "What Really Happened at the Gdansk NSZZ Solidarity MKZ Printing House"; first paragraph is unattributed introduction]

[Text] We publish below a text carried in the weekly RZECZYWISTOSC No 20, since the information contained in it will most certainly interest our readers and needs no comment.

In protest against the use of violent methods, supposedly in defense of the working people, we can inform society about this in no other way than by describing the course of the strike by NSZZ Solidarity MKZ [Interfactory Founding Committee] printers fighting for better social and living conditions for themselves and their families.

On 14 September this year the printing house workers wrote to the [Solidarity] regional administration asking it to start talks with a view to improving working and pay conditions which had been promised for a year. It was arranged with [Solidarity regional] Presidium member Zdzislaw Zlotkowski that such a meeting would be held at 0900 on 15 September 1981. The MKZ printers started work that day at 0700. The Presidium representatives failed to arrive at the printing house at 0900 as expected. Enterprise commission Chairman Mariusz Muskat had to intervene repeatedly before messrs Z. Zlotkowski and A. Kozicki made up their minds to come to the meeting at 1130. A. Kozicki told the printing house workers that they were to be dismissed from their jobs immediately. Faced with this ruthless attitude on the part of their employer, the shocked printers took the only right decision: They called a sit-in strike, while at the same time taking steps to protect property on the premises. Enterprise commission members Bozena Rybicka and Henryk Muskat went to a regional administration meeting to put forward the proposal that a commission be appointed to look into the matter.

A three-member delegation comprised of Z. Zlotkowski, A. Kozicki and M. Celejewska arrived at the printing house and stated that it was authorized by the administration to negotiate. Meanwhile NSZZ Solidarity activists went to the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk and began to agitate for workers to come to the National Consultative Commission [KKP] headquarters to suppress the printers' strike.

The shipyard workers were told that all the printers' demands were to be fulfilled and that some troublemakers had provoked the strike. The shipyard workers were told to arm themselves with hammers and spanners. About 50 of them complied. Thus equipped, the shipyard worker thugs entered the printing house premises and, led by the NSZZ Solidarity regional administration members already present, attacked the printers, hitting them with their fists and with the implements they carried.

In face of the perfidious violence, which they never expected from their trade union, the printers were forced to abandon the building shouting about "Red brigade dirty work" and demanding justice.

The regional administration passed a decision by which it was forbidden to inform anyone about the matter outside the immediate circle involved. The NSZZ enterprise commission official in charge of regional administration and KKP personnel was told to "go wipe his backside" with a resolution which was drawn up demanding an explanation of the events and the punishment of those responsible.

So today, a year after the August strike, Solidarity has taken on criminal thugs to force workers to strike or to liquidate strikes, depending on who is involved. It is hard to comment on this, because the subject is too painful.

Could it be that the trade union is an unnatural mother to her children?

Long live the printers' dignity.

[Signed] NSZZ Solidarity MKZ printers, MKZ free printing house, Gdansk, 17 September 1981.

WALESA MEETING WITH FRENCH PREMIER REPORTED

LD210403 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Pierre Mauroy, the French premier, yesterday received Lech Walesa, chairman of the Solidarity union. After a conversation lasting [words indistinct] during which problems of Polish-French cooperation were discussed, the French premier, bidding farewell to his guest at the [word indistinct] Palace, stated, in the presence of journalists: I will soon pay an official visit to Poland, to bear witness [dac dowod] to the friendship between the two nations that goes back many, many years and also to demonstrate solidarity at a time when Poles are going through numerous difficulties as a result of the current crisis which is affecting everyday life.

It was with joy that I received you, sir, as chairman of a union that has ten million members and is a symbol of renewal in your country.

Lech Walesa thanked the premier for the aid rendered by France to Poland and for the cordial reception both from the government and the public. This proves, he said, that the government is with the people it represents. Lech Walesa visited the Paris town hall yesterday. Jacques Chirac, mayor of Paris, decorated him with what he stressed was the highest order Paris could offer: a medal marking the city's 2000th anniversary.

The chairman of Solidarity also visited the Polish library in Paris which has been in continuous existence since 1838.

POLITYKA INTERVIEWS WALESA ON GOVERNMENT TALKS

LD202150 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct (PAP) -- Solidarnosc leader Lech Walesa said the union is ready for talks with the government any time and will certainly return to negotiations.

In an interview he told POLITYKA, Poland's most influential weekly, that it is necessary to sit down to the table to consider how to ease the hard lot of the society. "A Pole will certainly come to terms with a Pole", he repeated his once most popular saying. "And if not", he added, "the side that will be blamed it will take enormous responsibility upon itself."

Asked by POLITYKA whether he will be able to use his powers as the Solidarnosc chairman to remove the possibility of aggravating the relations with the government, Walesa said he hopes that he will succeed with the help of a similar policy of the government. The government and the union are responsible for the fate of 35 millions of people hit by the grave crisis, he stressed.

In Walesa's opinion there are three forces which, controlling one another, can get the country out of the crisis. One is the stand-and-party administration which is "absolutely necessary", apart from a network of self-governments.

PILA VOIVODSHIP TU DEMANDS SECOND CONGRESS

LD210922 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] More and more factory commissions of NSZZ Solidarity in Pila Voivodship are demanding the convention of a second extraordinary general meeting of delegates of this union. The factory commissions say the reason for their demands is a lack of interest in trade union activity on the part of members of the regional board and nonimplementation of the decisions of the first Solidarity congress of Pila Voivodship. The first to demand the convention of an extraordinary congress were the Solidarity factory commission at the Pila (Powogaz) factory and at the state farm in Trzcianka.

URBAN RESPONDS TO GOVERNMENT-TU TALKS CRITICISM

LD201506 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Responding to the statement by the spokesman of the confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions, which protests the talks between government representatives headed by Minister Marian Krzak and Solidarity representatives headed by Grzegorz Palka, and with other protests by some other branches of the trade union movement, government spokesman Jerzy Urban has once again stressed the following:

The bilateral talks with the representatives of the National Commission of Solidarity were held at the level of a working team that has been active for a long time. Their aim was, among other things, to pave the way for the establishment of a mixed government-trade union commission, a fact which clearly emerges from the agreements that have been signed. Thus, it is completely incorrect to present activities aimed at the creation of a permanent forum for an accord between state authorities and the trade union movement as evidence of the abandonment of this very idea.

ARMY PLAYS ACTIVE ROLE IN OVERCOMING CRISIS

Food Production Assistance

LD181326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0805 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Summary] In a period of deep socioeconomic crisis one of the most important problems that requires solving is the production of food. The Army plays no small part in the production of food. A representative of the quartermaster's services of the Pomorze Military District, Colonel Rojowski, stated that units produced pork in 1980 sufficient to meet the feeding needs of 165 days, and in 1981 the production of work is to be increased; by 1985 we are to supply the needs of over 200 days.

In the Warsaw Military District, Maj Tadeusz Pakula reported that this year it had sown 83 hectares with cereals, and 20 hectares with rye, barley and rape. At the moment the pigs number 135, and over 5 tons of meat (?were sent) to the state; the production of pigs can be increased by employing old trucks as pigsties. This is beginning to be done and by the end of this year it is hoped that all trucks will be ready, which will add over 320 extra pigs to the herd. Trucks are being prepared for keeping rabbits: 1 truck is currently being prepared making a total of 3 trucks, in which it is estimated that over 800 rabbits will be kept.

Power Station Construction

LD181312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0805 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Summary] Soldiers of the Warsaw Military District are helping to build a thermoelectric power station in Kaweczyn. The deputy director of construction of the thermal-electric power station, Eng (Jacek Kaliszuk), stated that: "At the moment we have great difficulties with employees, and the work by soldiers helps us to ensure that there are hands to work at the weakest points in the construction. These soldiers contributed greatly to the appropriate exploitation of the means of production, the exploitation of which was dependent on human hands."

FALLING CATTLE, MILK PRODUCTION REPORTED

LD201006 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Summary] In Koszalin Voivodship there has been a fall -- unprecedented for a fair number of years -- in the number of cattle. This year more than 11 [figure as heard] tons of animals for slaughter and 25 million liters of milk less has been purchased in Koszalin Voivodship than in the same period last year. As regards Pila Voivodship, it was planned to purchase nearly 190 million liters of milk this year. At present deliveries are already 11 million liters in arrears.

CURRENT COAL EXTRACTION SITUATION REPORTED

LD171740 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Report from Katowice by Stanislaw Soltysik -- recorded]

[Text] It is a free Saturday in the mining industry, but, as usual, on a voluntary basis many miners are working today in hard coal mines -- those who understand perfectly what coal means to our economy at the present time. The atmosphere in the mines unfortunately has not been conducive to Saturday work. Since Resolution 199 of the Council of Ministers, which met with much criticism, came into force, NSZZ Solidarity has suspended -- as you know -- the campaign for eight free Saturdays; and at the Solidarity rallies, which have been held in almost all collieries, decisions were often taken that until Resolution 199 is suspended and talks begin with the government, Solidarity members will not work on free Saturdays.

In almost every colliery, the situation is taking a different shape: There are many conflicting opinions, views and arguments although everyone is agreed on the fact that the economy needs coal as never before and that the way out the crisis begins with coal. Regardless of the arguments, the mode of behavior of some Solidarity activists is surprising. They call for people to stand with their arms folded, which is supposed to be, and I quote, "an argument for serious talks with the government."

Despite this situation, as reported by the Ministry of Mining and Power, on the first shift, in relation to a weekday, more than 54 percent of the miners turned up for work including 50 percent of those directly involved in coal extraction. The workforce included many members of Solidarity who are taking advantage of the Solidarity authorities' officially announced right to an independent decision. The first trains of extracted coal today have already left the collieries.

As I was informed in several collieries, the announcement by Stanislaw Kania that the Politburo will be examining in the next few days, in Silesia, the most important mining industry problems, has been received with great interest and above all with hope, particularly among party members.

Walbrzych Coal Production

LD200954 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Summary] Miners were at work last Saturday at mines of the Lower Silesian coal industry association in Walbrzych. A total of 3,360 tons of furnace charge [wsadowy] coal were delivered, that is 147 tons more than a week ago. On Saturday, 871 miners worked on the first extraction shift. That is 80 percent of those working on the first shift on the previous so-called "black" day.

MINISTRY OFFICIALS DISCUSS WINTER FUEL PLANS

LD202244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Preparations for winter were discussed at a meeting of representatives of ministries in which Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, chairman of the Operational Anticrisis Staff, participated. It was agreed that primarily coal must reach heating plants which provide heating for houses, hospitals, nurseries and power plants. It was decided to limit supplies to other areas of the economy.

Despite an increase in supplies of some spares and new rolling stock for municipal transportation, there will be a shortage of automobile batteries and tires. Municipal transportation will have to ensure first and foremost that commuters get to work. Power cuts are already becoming necessary. The possibility of extending young people's winter holidays and of closing down some large stores was examined. In light of the situation in Katowice, a special working group will deal with coal distribution. The Ministry of Transportation will take over some vehicles of transportation and construction enterprise. It is envisaged that despite a certain fall in standards, the main road and railway routes linking mines with heat and power generating plants will remain passable. Shortage of tires will most probably immobilize a further 2,500-3,000 Polish motor transportation buses.

Coal supplies for farmers arouse anxiety, but decisions have been made which ought to guarantee their full implementation. There will be no shortage of fuel for food transportation. However, there are shortages of warm clothing and shoes, especially working clothes. In order to survive the winter we have to economize very severely in every area of the economy.

To ward off possible transportation disruptions it was considered necessary to examine the possibility of advance supplies of some rationed foodstuffs.

It was stated at the meeting that basic conditions for winter can be ensured by the application of very strict economy measures in all branches of the economy, and by combined efforts of all socioeconomic bodies in the implementation of prepared programs. Economy measures and the above-mentioned problems will be discussed at further meetings of the Anticrisis Staff.

WARSAW COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC REFORM POSSIBILITIES

LD202330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It will be the new year in slightly under 2 and 1/2 months time. What will it be like?

Much depends on what is happening and to what extent the economic reform will be prepared and implemented. Minister Wladyslaw Baka has confirmed once more that the deadline for the start of the reform is 1 January 1982. Thus, we still have approximately 70 days, and we must remember that the economic reform is a matter for all, not just the government, the administration or a few enterprises.

From the moment the reform comes into effect our economy ought to change -- gradually of course, and together with it daily life as well. It is necessary to tell ourselves openly that before things being to get better, they will get worse. First, prices will be higher. We shall get compensation, but even the most just compensations will not be able to level out the real growth in costs.

Not only food, but heating fuel and electricity will also be dearer. Price rises for other supplies have been planned for 1 January. The independent, self-managing and self-financing enterprises will have to calculate the prices in such a way that they correspond to production costs. And so, [words indistinct] these prices will be higher. Their uncontrolled growth is to be prevented by competition. However, a little time must pass before its mechanism comes into action.

This does not mean that from 1 January prices will rise without control. They will be limited not only by competition. First, prices of basic items will be established by the state; second, all other prices will be controlled by the State Price Commission and social organizations. Fines are envisaged for groundlessly raising prices; or enterprises having the right to establish prices will have this right taken away.

The State Price Commission also intends to introduce maximum prices. Despite all these restrictions, after 1 January all items will be more expensive, not cheaper. However, it is high time we stopped thinking about prices.

It must also be realized that the self-management system, though it is the only medicine for our economy, has side effects. The enterprises -- working for themselves, self-financing and independent -- will not be able to tolerate wastage, (?nor) the principles: "whether standing up or lying down." [reference to popular saying meaning that workers get paid whether working or not]. On the contrary, they are going to need higher efficiency and greater expertise, in a word: better, genuine work, work to which many persons have already managed to become unaccustomed.

We are not saying all this in order to discourage the reform. On the contrary, it appears to us to be such an important undertaking that it is worth learning about all its aspects -- negative ones as well.

RATIONING SYSTEM FOR GROATS SUSPENDED

LD180646 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] As a result of this year's favorable harvest of cereals a real increase has been achieved in the production of flour-based products and groats. The increase in prices has enhanced the demand for these commodities. In this context, according to the information received from the government's press office, the minister of domestic trade and services has been authorized to suspend the rationing system as regards the sale of groats. This does not cover rice or semolina because the supply of these two commodities are still inadequate to meet the requirements. Rice and flour will continue to be sold on the present ration cards and the norms valid at present will be maintained. Semolina will continue to be sold exclusively for children.

SHIPPING LINE REPORTS NO FREIGHT FOR EXPORT

LD201012 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Summary] The Polish tanker "Zarrat" arrived yesterday at the liquid fuel base in the northern port of Gdansk.

It has brought more than 130,000 tons of crude oil. The bulk carrier ("Proso"), sailing under the Greek flag, is docked at the coal base. It is to take 52,500 tons of coking coal. [destination not stated] As regards Kolobrzeg, only eight vessels have been handled in the past 10 days. This has been the case for a long time and stems above all from a shortage of goods. At present vessels of the Polish Baltic Shipping Line [PZB] chiefly transport timber to Narvik and grain is brought back to Poland from French ports. In January the plan of the PZB envisaged the transportation of 440,000 tons of cargo this year. This plan has been considerably corrected for the second time. Nevertheless, a big question mark hangs over its fulfillment. There is quite simply nothing to transport.

GLEMP VISITS ROME FOR VATICAN CEREMONIES

Arrival Reported

LD171534 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp arrived in Rome today. He will be taking part in the Vatican ceremonies to mark the 10th anniversary of the beatification of Father Maximilian Kolbe.

Comments on Situation

NC171321 Paris AFP in English 1227 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 17 Oct (AFP) -- Polish Primate Archbishop Josef Glemp arrived here today for a visit scheduled to include an audience with Pope John Paul II.

"All is not well" in Poland, the archbishop of Warsaw said at an airport press conference. "There is tension, and a difficult winter awaits us. The population is suffering, and thus the church as well. The population must be unified, and must hope for the best, with God's help."

Archbishop Glemp's visit follows by a few days that of Polish Foreign Affairs Minister Jozef Czyrek who met with Pope John Paul for nearly two hours, the longest audience the pope has granted since his election three years ago.

The official purpose of Archbishop Glemp's visit is to participate in ceremonies marking the 10th anniversary of the canonization of the Polish Saint Maximilian Kolbe, who died in the Auschwitz concentration camp in 1941.

Activities Noted

LD162012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Pope John Paul II today received the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, in a private audience at the Vatican.

As is known, Archbishop Jozef Glemp is in Rome on a 4-day visit in order to take part in the work of the commission on the reform of canon law. He also participated today in celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the beatification and the 40th anniversary of the death of the blessed Marximilian Kolbe. This ceremony was also attended by Pope John Paul II, who recalled the heroism of Father Marximilian Kolbe.

SOVIET MEMORIALS, CEMETERY DESECRATIONS REPORTED

Lenin Monument in Nowa Huta

AU142112 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10-11 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] Unidentified individuals desecrated V. Lenin's monument in the Aleja Roz in Nowa Huta on 8 October. The monument was bathed in white paint thrown out of a car.

Soviet Colonel's Memorial

LD171932 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] An act of exceptional vandalism has occurred at the Soviet Soldiers' Cemetery in Sandomierz. The grave of Col Vasilii Skopenko has been devastated. The base of the memorial bearing the image of the heroic liberator of Sandomierz has been overturned and broken into pieces. This act of devastation has shocked public opinion in the town and region. An investigation is in progress.

Young Vandals Caught

LD191356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Energetic action by Citizens' Militia (MO) functionaries of the voivodship headquarters in Tarnobrzeg has led to the identification of those who desecrated the grave of Colonel Skopenko at the Soviet Soldiers' Cemetery in Sandomierz. The vandalism was the act of a group of young pupils from the local primary schools. The investigation in this affair is being conducted by the voivodship headquarters of the MO, the prosecutor's office and the juvenile court in Tarnobrzeg.

Rally Protests Desecration

LD202258 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct (PAP) -- Several thousand persons took part in today's patriotic rally at the cemetery of 10,000 Soviet soldiers in Sandomierz to voice their indignation over the vandalizing of a tomb of Soviet Army Colonel Vasil F. Skopenko, a liberator of Sandomierz, a few days ago.

The Tomb was completely destroyed by youths aged between 14 and 16 who have been identified by the police and who will be tried by a juvenile court.

Memorial in Przemkow

LD191640 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Still another act of desecrating a monument in honor of Soviet soldiers who died fighting for the liberation of Przemkow has happened in this Legnica Voivodship town. It has been ascertained that Krzysztof Eugeniusz B., inhabitant of Przemkow, was the perpetrator of this act. On the 17th of this month he tore a five-pointed star from the obelisk. The perpetrator has been placed under arrest in the municipal headquarters of the Citizens' Militia in Glogow and his case has been passed to the prosecutor.

KUBIAK MEETS WITH POLISH ARTISTS 19 OCT

LD201012 Warsaw PAP in English 0834 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Oct (PAP) -- Member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Hieronim Kubiak met today with representatives of creative associations.

Participants in the meeting expressed their apprehension over the plans of introducing some elements of the economic reform in the sphere of culture, which might give prominence to its commercial aspects. They demanded that the recognition of the artist's right to influence the cultural policy be one of the main principles of this policy.

Summing up the meeting, Kubiak assured the artists that, granting diversified forms and range of state patronage over culture, the principle of artistic autonomy will be observed in full. It is impossible for Polish culture to develop unless there is broadly conceived partnership among all the communities and institutions concerned. Speaking about the situation in Poland, Kubiak stressed the special role of the intelligentsia in contributing the values which integrate the Polish society.

PASSPORT OFFICE CHIEF INTERVIEWED ON 'BACKLOG'

LD181430 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Anna Andrzejewska interview with Col Zygmunt Szczepanski, head of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Passport Office -- recorded; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Colonel, how many Poles will be traveling abroad up to the end of the year?

[Answer] Over a period of 8 months, we issued 600,000 passports for trips abroad; we assess that by the end of this year, more than 1 million people will have traveled abroad.

[Question] On the 3-year passport?

[Answer] Well, not exactly, because we only began to issue the 3-year passport in April this year.

[Question] What about the backlog? You promised it would be quickly cleared and we are already into the cold fall and undoubtedly many people have lost the desire to go away.

[Answer] Well, I have to say that at the moment we are at the stage, in fact, of clearing the backlog. If there is a backlog, it is in some voivodships, for example in Warsaw, because Warsaw accounts for more than 20 percent, to be exact 23 percent, of all trips by Polish citizens abroad. All those troubles have accumulated there, about which there was so much...

[Question] [Interrupting] Yes, but there is the greatest number of office staff here, after all...

[Answer] It is a question of technical equipment as well as premises, a much broader question, not [word indistinct] of employees.

[Question] Not everybody who has put in an application for a passport has gotten one.

[Answer] I must be honest; I would rather talk about those who did. Why? -- Because they account for 95 percent.

[Question] [Words indistinct] that 5 percent [words indistinct].

[Answer] And only 5 percent of course. I am going to talk about them. There is always a fringe of those people who -- I am not afraid to say it -- by their behavior, or because they in one way or another violate the legal regulations in force, deprive themselves of the possibility of traveling abroad; that is the 5 percent. They infringe on customs regulations, passport regulations; there are various kinds of investigations initiated, various kinds of financial obligations, alimony and so on and so forth.

[Question] Collective responsibility still exists, unfortunately -- responsibility of the family; if someone goes abroad and doesn't come back, then we know that there may be -- not always, fortunately -- but there are cases where the remaining family members have trouble when they want to go abroad.

[Answer] I would say, yes, that there still exist views that such a collective responsibility -- let us put it in inverted commas -- is applied. I say clearly that we do not apply this principle.

[Question] And if such cases occurred this year, what was the reason? Overzealous officials?

[Answer] Well, maybe this is a cause.

[Question] But you, in your passport office, do not apply those [word indistinct]?

[Answer] No, I can say that we apply a general policy for foreign travel of this type, that every citizen has the right to get a passport and to go abroad and we apply the principle that there is no collective responsibility.

[Question] Do you often give affirmative replies to so-called "appeals?"

[Answer] Because refusals are becoming fewer and fewer, there are, by the same token, fewer appeals to us, to the passport office as the second echelon. There are not many [word indistinct] at the moment.

[Question] What about our so-called passports "to put in a drawer," that is to say, permanent passports?

[Answer] This is how the matter stands: In order to bring this about, several other problems have to be solved first. A separate topic, (?too broad to go into), is that of the large number of trips abroad and misdemeanors consisting in extending the stay abroad and coming into conflict with both our law and the law of the host country. This matter, on the contrary, is not decreasing for us at all but is increasing, as we know. That is one matter. Another is the purely technical considerations. Many words of criticism have been leveled at the passport offices this year, because of the lines, because the waiting time for a passport has lengthened; and at the moment we are not yet technically prepared for the implementation of that matter, because if we were to issue passports to keep, I am afraid that several million people would rush forward at once and we would get so choked up that it would be impossible and there would be [word indistinct] longer lines and more complaints at us because of the long (?wait).

[Question] And in your opinion, when will you get down to this issue?

[Answer] The matter of technical equipment, full-time employees, computerization -- all this is closely linked to it...

[Question] [interrupting] Is it a question of years?...

[Answer] No, I don't think it will take years.

[Question] It was supposed to happen several years ago and not much has happened up to now.

[Answer] Well, yes, but much has changed in the country in the meantime, too.

[Question] When we fill out the passport declaration, we [word indistinct] that both sides are not straight with each other, because you realize that if someone writes: purpose of visit -- holiday, and knows in advance that he is going to stay there for some time, that he wants to work; what are you doing so that we can go abroad honestly? [question as heard]

[Answer] What we have lacked for some time is mutual trust between the administrative bodies and the citizen; if we didn't have that trust, if we assumed a priori that everybody who comes to us has evil intentions, that means he says one thing, declares one thing and does the other, then it would be necessary not to (?issue) those passports at all: We cannot make any such assumptions. If someone is going abroad and has fixed things up in the sense that he has got permission to work there, then the matter takes on a completely different hue; but that is a very tiny percentage of people who could arrange a job abroad in this way. As we know, the majority, unfortunately, get a job illegally, in a way which breaks the law of the country they are in. [Words indistinct] I don't want to talk about it here, but we have a whole series of cases ending in expulsion, arrest, interrogation, in the need to pay fines, to pay for the return journey to Poland in cases of expulsion and so on.

[Question] Are you not thinking about some sort of emigration passport?

[Answer] Arranging it legally, as for instance Yugoslavia or other countries have arranged it?

[Question] Yes, that's it.

[Answer] The possibility of employing our citizens abroad is a different matter, which lies completely outside the scope of the operation and interest of the Passport Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It is a matter for several ministries; I imagine, apart from the Foreign Ministry, apart perhaps from us, there is the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Labor. But the general issue, which we very often forget in talking about the subject, and we often start from a position of [word indistinct] pious hopes, is that we leave out of consideration how much the other side, that is whichever Western country, is interested in having our citizens employed there.

RAKOWSKI URGES NATIONAL FRONT OF AGREEMENT

LD202340 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct (PAP) -- The paper GAZETA KRAKOWSKA has published the text of the speech by Mieczyslaw Rakowski at a meeting with the party aktiv of the Lenin metallurgical combine. M. Rakowski devoted much attention to the anti-Soviet activities of certain circles in Poland and to the reaction to this in the socialist countries. He said, in part:

The USSR has been and remains the guarantor of our [word indistinct]. It has safeguarded and continues to safeguard our national security. Anti-Soviet activities, defamation of Soviet people and the leaders of that state undoubtedly do not serve Poland or its present place in Europe.

Such warnings are not just a deliberate attempt at (?intimidation). For instance, intervention [word indistinct]. The point here is not intervention. The Soviet Union is a world power. Its territory could contain 52 countries the size of Poland. The view of the world as a whole and of Europe from Moscow is different from what it is from Warsaw or Gdansk. In whose interests should this world power provide [word indistinct] and even assistance for a people which indulges in unbridled anti-Soviet propaganda? Are we alone in Europe? In what history book is our security eternally guaranteed?

Everyone who sets out on the road of hostility against the USSR should meet with resolute criticism. Not only common sense and our own interests, but also gratitude and simple decency forbid us to be indulgent toward those who want to make a Polish banner out of anti-Sovietism.

To form the image of Poland independently is our right and duty to the rising generations of Poles. We must know for ourselves what is good for People's Poland and what is bad, M. Rakowski continued. Those who feel themselves insulted by this criticism should think about the fact that there are people in the country doing things and above all creating an atmosphere, which gives grounds for such criticism. As for the USSR, an ally that should be valued, those who join in anti-Soviet propaganda should be reminded that since the memorable 20th CPSU Congress of 1956, the leaders of that state have never demanded that we copy the Soviet model of socialism.

Speaking of the possibilities of expanding the social base of power, M. Rakowski touched on the problem of creating a front of national agreement. He declared:

In the past few weeks, there have been many statements proposing the formation of a front of national agreement. The idea of creating such a front has also been supported by the PZPR leadership. The front should unite the patriotic forces of our people, the representatives of all political parties, social organizations, lay Catholic organizations, all trade unions, youth and other organizations. A united front is essential, not only to achieve the aforementioned aims, but also to ensure that no new dictatorship arises, and this goes for trade union dictatorship too.

The working out of a program for the front and its organizational structures should be a task for all future participants in the front. The front's program should be as weighty as the July 1944 Manifesto. It should open up a new stage in the development of socialism on Polish soil.

WARSAW PARTY COMMITTEE ADOPTS RESOLUTION

Workers Interviewed

LD152050 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] At the end of its 2-day plenary session the Warsaw party committee has adopted a resolution which reads, among other things: in Warsaw Voivodship, as in the rest of the country, a wave of tension and social conflict has been on the increase. Its direct cause is the difficult economic situation and the ensuing catastrophic shortage of staple foods, medicines, means of personal hygiene, and so forth. The social tensions are intensified by the confrontation-seeking activity of the extremist stream in NSZZ Solidarity and their aggressive political struggle aimed at destroying the economic and political structures of the socialist state. Continuation of such trends will unavoidably lead to the eruption of uncontrolled conflicts or even to a national catastrophe. We interviewed party members who work for the railways in Warsaw.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified worker] Has anyone attempted to reach the broad mass of the party members with the program adopted at the ninth congress? People simply do not know of the program resolution of the congress.

[Another unidentified worker] I must point out that not a single Politburo member came to visit the railway workers. It would be nice if they could come and get acquainted with our problems, and face us on both economic and political matters. How can you deal with affairs of the railwaymen without railwaymen? In our many discussions we often speak very frankly, but do our findings get to the Politburo? [passage indistinct]

[Another unidentified voice] One thing which makes work difficult for grass roots' party members, apart from economic matters, is that it transpires from what the members of our central leadership say that there is some kind of a political split. Against this background there is also a lack of consistency, lack of a program, lack of action. I hope that our Warsaw railwaymen who are Central Committee members will draw conclusions from such facts during tomorrow's plenum.

[Another unidentified voice] Tomorrow's plenum is being awaited with eager expectation not just by Warsaw railwaymen, but by the whole community. One thing: Politics cannot be separated from economic issues and vice versa. Tomorrow, answers must be given to many questions. [end recording]

Resolution Reported

LD161526 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Oct (PAP) -- On the eve of the 4th PUWP CC plenary meeting, the PUWP Warsaw Committee adopted a resolution on the party's tasks in the (?present) socio-political situation in Poland.

The resolution stresses that social tensions in Poland are intensified by the confrontation-like activities of the extreme wings of the Solidarnosc union and the aggressive nature of their political struggle.

Pointing out that the programme (?laid down by the) 9th PUWP Congress was and still is for millions of party members and non-party people the hope for normalization of conditions of life and work, the resolution states simultaneously that the development of the situation after the congress has been systematically weakening this hope. "The party and state leadership of (?all) levels has failed to put into effect the most correct congress resolutions accepted by the society in a degree that would allow a halt to unfavourable processes in the economic, social and political life and to remove the reasons and sources of negative phenomena," it is stressed.

The Warsaw committee states further in its resolution: "In the opinion (?of party) members the causes of failure lie above all in the inconsistency of action and lack of resolve shown by the party authorities in executing the right decisions. "Such attitude does not objectively help contain the opponents of socialist system. It consolidates their feeling of impunity and makes it easier for them to realize their plans and goals. It (?leads) inevitably to the destruction of economic, social and political structures and prevents the implementation of reform. Such attitude also threatens the existence of the party itself," the resolution points out.

The Warsaw committee emphasizes further on that it is the duty of all patriots, party and non-party people alike, to stand up to struggle against the greatest dangers facing their socialist motherland. "There can be no leniency towards those forces which openly betray the social agreements of August 1980, and no concessions to their demands."

The resolution also states that in the present socio-political situation actions are needed which would activate and discipline party ranks, which would restore the respect for statutory norms. "To attain this it is necessary to rid the party of people who violate the norms of its internal life, who violate the moral and ideological principles," it is stressed.

The Warsaw committee also opines in its resolution that all party organizations and their authorities (?should) centre their efforts in the immediate future on the struggle against anarchy and chaos, and on resolutely counteracting the attempts to shift the burden of the cost of crisis onto the shoulders of low and medium income families, [words indistinct] of people employed in socialized sector of economy exclusively.

Power Apparatus Criticized

AU161428 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Oct 81 pp 1, 7

[ISZ report: "The Warsaw PZPR Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Warsaw PZPR Committee Plenum -- attended by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Politburo member Albin Siwak; and candidate Politburo member Jan Glowczyk -- began on 12 October. The subject of the plenum, which is chaired by Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, is the evaluation of the present socioeconomic situation and the tasks resulting from it for party organizations.

The report of the executive committee, which was read by the secretary, Jerzy Boleslawski, was the starting point for discussion, the results of which will be used to draw up a specific action program for the Warsaw party levels and organizations facing the intensifying political struggle and the persisting difficult economic situation of the Warsaw environs and of the country. The discussion will continue on 13 October.

A political struggle inspired by the West's centers of anticommunist subversion is intensifying. Taking advantage of the working people's just discontent and the many errors made by the authorities, the forces hostile to socialism have drawn extensive circles of society, including young people, into their game. In line with the principle -- the worse it is the better -- they continue to paralyze all activities and attempts to normalize the country's life. The foundation of our state's existence -- our alliance with the USSR -- is being attacked. Leaflets and brochures calculated to create hatred toward the peoples with whom we are bound by common struggles and, later on, by reconstruction, are being circulated. This is not a result of a lack of political imagination; it is action for a purpose.

The attacks against the party, which is resisting antisocialist actions, are continuing. The fact that the activities of the power apparatus are ineffective has encouraged the rightwing forces to use blackmail and political terror. This phenomenon has a grave character in factories.

The motives for these activities are clear: The aim is to create an atmosphere of hostility toward party activists and to distract the attention of the mass of Solidarity members and of all our people from the nature of the Solidarity program, which, as the Warsaw party report stated, is a negation and blockade of all the attempts to overcome the economic crisis.

The Solidarity congress has made it obvious that -- with the help of demagogy -- the representatives of the rightwing take advantage of trade unionism to gain political domination and to torpedo the Ninth PZPR Congress program, which is a comprehensive offer to reach social accord and to jointly overcome the political, social and economic crisis, the report of the Warsaw committee states.

Warsaw party activists operating at the lowest levels of the PZPR are resisting that pressure, but they are not infrequently alone in their struggle such as when they are taken aback by the erroneous or unconvincing decisions made by the power apparatus. Those activists, the report states, are fighting not against Solidarity, but for the worker character of Solidarity. Many comrades in factories realize that a climate for implementing the socialist line of social accord can be created only by stopping anarchy and destruction. However, there can be no accord with the groups that combat socialism, the report states.

What we need today is a more resolute presence of party levels and activists at functions involving control. Basic party organizations should show more interest in the issues connected with the functioning of socialist enterprises and workers self-management groups. We need activities to illustrate the results of the measures that paralyze the performance of the state and economic administration.

The crisis has a political background, which is why it is necessary to publicly reveal the true sponsors and organizers of the new political groups and streams rooted in anticommunist doctrines. All basic party organizations and all party members must declare their attitudes toward the sociopolitical phenomena in the country. Those who want to wait and see should surrender their party cards.

The concluding part of the report evaluated Warsaw's economic situation and the state of preparations for the winter, which will be a difficult period this year.

The ensuing discussion produced two streams: a critical one bent on squaring accounts, and one searching for solutions to our sociopolitical problems, which have never been so difficult. Many speakers accused the party leadership of acting apart from the masses of party members and of ignoring them during social consultations. They pointed out that the party levels had turned their backs on basic party organizations, leaving party activists in factories to their own devices. Such activists are often without ideological arguments in their struggle. While workforces are bombarded with rightwing brochures and leaflets, party levels are often without reliable information from their own party sources. On the other hand, as some comrades pointed out from the floor, there are party organizations in which vacations were proclaimed after the Ninth PZPR Congress. This is also true to some extent of the Warsaw party body, which is only now choosing members for the Problems Commission.

All PZPR members must be asked to clearly declare themselves. How should party ranks be verified? Views on that were divided. Some comrades proposed that party cards should be exchanged and others suggested that those who are not true party members will drop out by themselves.

The plenum devoted much attention to party organization contacts with Solidarity, stressing that the PZPR is not fighting against Solidarity, but against that part of its character that has nothing in common with workers' interests. We need a line of accord and a dialogue, but not with those who spit on us and turn their backs on us, comrades from the floor said.

What the party leadership and the government need is clear consistency of action from the position of clear strategy. Conclusions should be drawn from our defeats. We should work to politically train our society, which is now lost in a so-called maze of information.

We need the party's unity in factories and in the power apparatus so that we do not surrender initiative to the adversary and are able to counter the prolonged political crisis.

PZPR GDANSK MEETING REAFFIRMS SOCIAL ACCORD LINE

LD161438 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia, 1 Oct (PAP) -- A plenary meeting of the Gdansk Port District PZPR Committee has come out in favor of a resolute defense of the line of social accord. Many speakers pointed out the existing danger of a breakdown in the line, which was set out at the PZPR Central Committee's Sixth Plenum. Information was given about the decision by the Gdansk PZPR Voivodship Committee to enter into cooperation with Solidarity's regional board. The main topics to be discussed during the planned contracts are the issues of setting up self-management, cadre policy in enterprises, the market situation, and the introduction of the economic reform. The plenum adopted a resolution fully supporting the stand taken by the PZPR voivodship committee plenum on the 14th of this month. The text of the resolution has been sent to the Central Committee.

OLSZOWSKI CHAIRS IDEOLOGICAL COMMISSION MEETING

LD152204 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Oct (PAP) -- The PUWP CC Ideological Commission presided over by member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee Stefan Olszowski had a successive [as heard] meeting in Warsaw today.

Stefan Olszowski informed the session of preparations for the 4th CC plenary meeting and acquainted the session with the draft documents to be discussed by the Central Committee. Spirited discussion focusing on the information and draft documents followed. Postulates put forth during the session sought to supplement and perfect evaluations and the wording of the draft documents. Analysing conditions which bore on the party activity speakers devoted much attention to the country's present socio-political situation. Stefan Olszowski accepted a number of proposals for inclusion into the draft documents.

Next, head of the CC Ideological-Educational Department Walery Namiotkiewicz presented information on the programmatic-organisational guidelines for the party education system. He spoke of the planned modification of the system to make its contents and forms fit better the present needs. He emphasized that the main task of the party educational activity is to popularize and realize the programme worked out by the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress.

Speaker raised a number of crucial questions relating to the party ideological and propaganda activity. The presented assumptions were discussed from the viewpoint of their feasibility. In the course of a long and exhaustive discussion the basic assumptions of the projects were approved.

The speakers who took the floor at the commission's session were: Jozef Aloch, Wieslaw Bek, Jerzy Majka, Tadeusz Walichnowski, Zdzislaw Tokarski, Norbert Michta, Danunta Grabowska, Tadeusz Szacilo, Waldyslaw Loranc, Marian Orzechowski, Tadeusz Wietrzykowski, Jozef Zimmnicki, Witold Skrabalak, Leszek Kordowski and Czeslaw Staszczyk.

Next the Ideological Commission approved the annual work schedule. It provides for inclusion into the commission's work of a large body of party activists and sessions at individual voivodship committees and large work enterprises.

SIWAK SPEAKS AT WIDZEW PARTY AKTIV MEETING

AU130917 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 6 Oct 81 p 2

[Unattributed item: "That Is Simply Albin Siwak" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE ABOVE HEADLINE HAS BEEN GIVEN BY THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE LODZ ODCLOSZY TO AN ITEM PUBLISHED IN THAT WEEKLY'S ISSUE NO. 40 OF 4 OCTOBER. THE ITEM CONTAINS ALBIN SIWAK'S PRONOUNCEMENTS AT THE MEETING WITH "WIDZEW PARTY AKTIVS," REPRODUCED FROM A RECORDING. THE MEETING WAS HELD ON 25 SEPTEMBER 1981 IN THE HALL OF THE WIDZEW MAY DAY COTTON MILL IN LODZ. ONLY PEOPLE HAVING ADMITTANCE CARDS WERE PRESENT. WE ARE SORRY NOT TO BE ABLE TO REPRINT THE ITEM IN TOTO BECAUSE OF THE SHORTAGE OF SPACE. WE HOPE OUR READERS WILL FORGIVE US AND ACCEPT JUST A FEW QUOTATIONS, WHICH FOLLOW:

ABOUT WHO SHOULD RULE IN THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC:

"A whole number of prosecutors, if you please, should be summoned and told: Listen, chap, what is going on in your city, who is supposed to keep order? Should Kania come to do that? Or Jaruzelski or another bureau member? People's Poland has given you the law in your hand, so rule in the cities in accordance with this law."

ABOUT THE REASONS THERE IS TOO LITTLE MEAT FOR THE COUPONS TO COVER:

"The present situation in Poland is such that Solidarity's three-person teams are going to farms and absolutely forbidding that meat be sold... Going around villages, the three-person teams are saying what is forbidden and leaving marks on the houses. Farmers are nervous because they do not know what those marks are for. They do not know whether some one will come at night and slaughter them or burn their houses, so they implore the authorities for protection and so forth."

THERE IS ANOTHER REASON:

"In addition, as you know, the retention of meat in the port also brought about some chaos in meat rationing, because we have been importing 3.5 times as much meat from abroad, poorer quality for better, while shipping meat abroad."

ABOUT WHAT IS TO BE DONE TO HAVE MORE MEAT:

"...THAT IS A MATTER OF MACHINERY, OF MATERIALS, AND AT THE SAME TIME OF APPROPRIATE SECURITY SERVICES IN THE COUNTRYSIDE WHERE QUITE A FEW OF THOSE PEOPLE [THREE-PERSON TEAMS] HAVE ALREADY BEEN DETAINED."

ABOUT THE PRESS:

"...I have confidence in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, in the weekly RZECZYWISTOSC and, to a very little extent, in the party press such as TRYBUNA LUDU."

ABOUT THE APPEAL ISSUED BY THE 35 INTELLECTUALS AND PUBLIC FIGURES:

"...That letter has been signed by people who at the moment wanted to have a safe way to retreat. I do not believe that Holoubek, Bratkowski and others would sign the letter out of conviction."

ABOUT ZDZISLAW GRUDZIEN'S APARTMENT:

"Was the fact that Grudzien was allotted a 125 square meter apartment all right, while tens of thousands of people had no dwellings at all? ...I did not approve that... What I know is that Grudzien was caught in the street, that his trousers were pulled down and that he simply got a thrashing on the bare butt. Neither he nor his wife were able to stand in line for any articles. He applied for a transfer to another region of the country. I do not know whether he was allotted those several rooms, those 125 square meters; if so, I think it was a bit too much for two people, but on the other hand, comrades, let us not raise hell about this single case: Are we supposed for that reason, so to speak, to behead everyone at once?"

ABOUT HIMSELF:

"I fall down on those cases very frequently because, frankly speaking, I graduated from an elementary school; my age is 31, I was thinking in terms of my combine and of my political organization, but I had to speak to hundreds of people and to adopt decisions on a nation-wide scale."

JACEK INDELAŁ, EDITOR who passed the present item to print, only added at the end the following passage:

"AFTER ALMOST 3 HOURS, THE MEETING ENDED. ALBIN SIWAK TOOK A SEAT IN AN OFFICIAL AUTOMOBILE TO GO ON THE SAME DAY TO SZCZECIN..."

"THE AUDIENCE DESERTED THE HALL, LEAVING ME ALONE WITH SIWAK'S TAPE RECORDED VOICE, A VOICE OF A MAN WHO, AS HE SAID HIMSELF, 'HAD TO ADOPT DECISIONS ON A NATIONWIDE SCALE,' A VOICE THAT AT A CERTAIN MOMENT MAY TILT THE LIVES OF MY CHILDREN, OF MY FATHERLAND.

"THUS I AM THINKING: SHOULD I BE WORRIED, OR HAPPY? DOES ALBIN SIWAK'S PENETRATING FORCE CONSIST -- AS HE HIMSELF SAYS -- ONLY IN ONE VOTE? ONLY ONE VOTE, OR ONE TOO MANY?"

The restraint shown by the colleague from ODGLOSZY is a model for us: Although the tongue is itching to add something, we restrain from any commentary.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON COALITION GOVERNMENT PROSPECTS

LD092012 Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 9 Oct 81

["Alliance of Common Need" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Oct (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU carries an article headlined as above. The paper says: "The term 'line of agreement' has worked its way to the terminology of practically all already formed or incipient political groupings in Poland. The intention is to rally these groupings as loyal partners to cooperation seeking the good of Poland. Its present contents is the effect of the Extraordinary PUWP Congress, as well as the congresses of the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party which transformed life inside these parties and made it possible for them to base their relations with the Polish United Workers Party on partnerships. It also owes its contents to the church which lent its moral authority to the idea of agreement. It is the task of the Polish intelligentsia, composed of ideological circles of the party, the church and Solidarity."

"The past year was a period of maturing of the idea of agreement," TRYBUNA LUDU continues. "In spite of government changes involving general personnel renewal and adoption of a new style of action, the alignment of authority remained largely unchanged since last year but very important changes occurred in the balance of political forces in Poland. The achievement of a reasonable accord has become not only a necessity but a matter of burning urgency as testified by events of the last few weeks. This urgency is fully realized by the government which is acting to meet it halfway."

"Taking shape is an idea of agreement embodying the prospect of a coalition government providing a platform for all who are not opposed to socialism who, although not themselves ideological supporters of socialism, do uphold the Polish reason of state on the ground of Poland's Constitution, and espouse the idea of social justice and social ownership of the basic means of production.

"Creation of such a front is dictated by the national instinct of self-preservation, since what we are confronted with is not only accelerated erosion of the state but also, as its consequence, a state of threat to the independent existence of Poland within her present frontiers. Heading off that threat, rescuing the state which is the common good of all Poles, strengthening Polish sovereignty on the Polish soil is undoubtedly the first and foremost goal of agreement.

"Setting out to pursue this goal we shall automatically exclude from the front all those who, be it because of political stupidity or inspiration of forces viewing destabilization of Poland as a means to weaken the Warsaw Treaty, disregard the requirements of the Polish reason of state that is the intransgressible border of that compromise."

"We also have to do at present with the deepening disharmony in the functioning of the state not only in the economic but practically all spheres of life as well. This disfunction is already beginning to endanger the biological existence of the nation, especially as far as the youngest generation is concerned. It is crucial to overcome this disarray and ensure a reasonably normal functioning of works enterprises, retail trade, transport, educational establishments, health service facilities, etc.

"Formation of the coalition platform would require restraint in spelling out the aims and it would be wise to stick with those which are already accepted as obvious and realistic by potential parties to the coalition. Creation of such coalition calls for designation of a negotiating forum that would institutionalize the idea of agreement.

"Institutionalization of the idea of agreement entails creation of a Polish democracy forum enabling designated and authorized representatives of all recognized political forces in Poland, both on a central and local level, to communicate on the basis of partnership.

"It would be naive to think that the idea of agreement can be institutionalized by means of a founding law, be it even the most carefully prepared document. This must become a process. And it is only after the results of the dialogue of all the recognized political parties in Poland are added up to that the organizational framework may be proposed," said TRYBUNA LUDU.

BUILDINGS 'REPOSSESSED' FOR 'SOCIAL PURPOSES'

LD192330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] At a meeting organized today by the office of the government press spokesman, journalists were informed about the results of the national inspection of office and administrative buildings and about the use of repossessed premises. The meeting was attended by representatives of interested ministries. As a result of the inspection, which had been conducted over a period of several months in all voivodships, buildings of a total area of nearly 1 million square meters have been repossessed. Also, numerous buildings originally earmarked for the offices of voivodship authorities and party establishments or constructed for training and rest purposes have been handed over for social purposes. Over 1,500 large projects under construction are destined for uses other than as offices. They will house health centers and educational and cultural establishments.

ZSL LEADER APPEALS FOR URBAN, RURAL UNITY

LD152210 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1905 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Speech by Professor Stefan Ignar, chairman of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party -- live or recorded from the Warsaw Television studios]

[Text] Our country's crisis has deepened dramatically since I appeared on television last August to present the United Peasant Party [ZSL] stand on key matters pertaining to overcoming our country's socioeconomic and political crisis. Because of this, the Presidium of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL formed an opinion at its last session, which was held the day before yesterday, on certain current problems. The Presidium of the Supreme Committee states that the food situation in the country has deteriorated in recent months. This is having a harmful effect on shaping the country's general socioeconomic situation, is leading to a severing of the normal economic links between town and country, is deepening the bad feeling about the countryside and the food producers among the urban population and vice versa.

One of the main causes of all crises in the history of People's Poland has been underestimating the importance of agriculture and the food economy. In order to improve the country's food situation, in order to gradually emerge from the profound economic crisis, it is necessary in this difficult situation to immediately set aside all possible raw materials and other products necessary to improve agriculture's supply of the basic means of production. There will be no production of food without productive motivation. And that could lead to an ever larger crisis. In order to save the market from complete disorganization, speedy and comprehensive anti-inflation action and a tidying up of prices -- chiefly in retail food prices -- are necessary.

This must be an organic component of the economic reform.

Emerging from the deep crisis also calls for broadening the sociopolitical platform of the power system in People's Poland. The ZSL addresses a request to the miners, to all workers, to be unstinting in their efforts to increase the supplies of agriculture's means of production. It is above all a matter of coal, without which the production of meat cannot be increased. It is a matter of saving raw material, fuel and energy for the production of basic agricultural tools, construction materials, fertilizers and agricultural chemicals -- even at the cost of limiting the production of other articles. It is a matter of resolutely reorienting industry's production forces on behalf of agriculture, including setting into motion a new economic and financial system to encourage the workforce of industrial enterprises to produce for agriculture. It is a matter of increasing the supplies of basic consumer goods to the rural markets, especially those connected with housekeeping. It is a matter of setting in motion and increasing the production of construction materials through the activation of small-scale industry, handicrafts, and all grassroots initiatives. It is a matter of renewing production in the cement plants that have been brought to a standstill and supplying cement for agriculture.

Finally, it is a matter of exploiting the opportunities for purchasing agricultural machinery without hard currency, opportunities which are being offered to us by certain countries. A rapid improvement in this area and linking the farming population's purchasing power with investment opportunities may contribute to an improvement in the food situation. It is a matter of decidedly speeding up the sale of land from the state land fund to private farmers. We expect the Council of Ministers, the viovodas, the mayors, the parish heads, to speedily introduce a system of exchange between the town and the countryside so that on the one hand farmers will be able to purchase for the fruits of their work both the means that are indispensable to agricultural production and articles of general use, and so that on the other hand towns will be able to obtain sufficient food.

The Supreme Committee appeals to farmers who are members of the ZSL, to the women of the countryside, to the young, to all farmers, to the trade union Solidarity of Private Farmers and to the agricultural circles to make energetic measures on behalf of developing production and increasing the supplies of meat, milk, cereals and other agricultural fruits to the purchase points. In the hardest periods in history the peasants of Poland took up a patriotic and civic stance, fed the nation and defended the state. The country's current situation also calls for such a stance among peasants.

As a political party, the ZSL is acting and will continue to act to improve the situation in agriculture. We will struggle for this. Our society finds itself in dire need. Food is the basis of our survival and the basis of overcoming the crisis. The Supreme Committee of the ZSL appeals with confidence to you farmers: Increase production, and send food supplies to be purchased by the state. We oppose views to the effect that farmers do not think about the state, but only follow their own interests. That is not true. The whole of Polish history testifies to this.

The fodder situation this year is not bad. Let us do everything to increase production on that basis in all farms. That is the to be or not to be for our country, for the state, for the nation. The ZSL will do everything to improve supplies to the countryside so that agriculture can achieve the appropriate status in the immediate future -- a place in the development of our country and of our economic and political system. There cannot be a strong state and a prosperous society without strong agriculture. Let us jointly do everything to improve the welfare of the Polish nation, to strengthen the link between town and country. We are one nation; we live in one state; and we can help each other mutually and most effectively to emerge from this difficult situation.

ZSL VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEES CHAIRMEN HOLD SESSION

LD172334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] The session of chairmen of the ZSL voivodship committees, which is being held in Warsaw, was devoted to the current situation in Poland. During the session, chaired by Stefan Ignar, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, it was stressed that the party should undertake actions serving both to overcome the economic difficulties and to reduce socio-political tensions. The participants in the session devoted a great deal of attention to preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary ZSL Congress.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY PRESIDIUUM DISCUSSES REFORM

LD142356 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Oct (PAP) -- On 14 October the Presidium of the Democratic Party Central Committee opened the discussion on the concept of changes in the electoral law.

The Central Committee Presidium adopted the proposals for the main aims of the Democratic Party's position with respect to the reform of the popular unity front and instructed the Democratic Party's organs to discuss these aims prior to the plenary meeting of the Central Committee.

KANIA RECEIVES BUDAPEST FIRST SECRETARY MAROTHY

AU131659 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10-11 Oct 81 p 1

[PAP report: "Development of Friendly Relations Between the PZPR and MSZMP"]

[Text] On 9 October, PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania received Laszlo Marothy, MSZMP Politburo member and first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, in Budapest.

The meeting was attended by Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee in Warsaw, and by Wlodzimierz Natorf, head of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department.

The sides discussed issues of the further comprehensive development of PZPR-MSZMP friendly relations.

Hungarian Ambassador Jozsef Garamvolgyi was present.

POLAND ELECTED MEMBER OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL

LD160934 Warsaw PAP in English 0816 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 15 Oct (PAP) -- Poland today was elected a new non-permanent member of the U.N. Security Council along with Togo, Zaire, Jordan and Guyana. The five countries will take their seats in the council as of Jan 1, 1982.

Each of the countries received the required two-thirds of votes of the U.N. General Assembly members, which total 156.

In connection with the election of Poland to the U.N. Security Council, head of the Polish delegation to the 36th session of the General Assembly, Deputy-Minister Jozef Wiejacz told PAP correspondent here:

We did expect Poland would be elected to the Security Council for the 1982-1983 term. From the very start, we had a firm backing of the USSR and all the other states of the East European group. The high number of votes we received testifies to the recognition of Poland's role in the international arena and our foreign policy's consistent striving for a consolidation of peace and security, a protection and intensification of the detente process and a promotion of constructive international cooperation.

Participation in a body responsible for the preservation of international peace and security is a momentous event, especially now that heightened tension in international affairs, many conflicts and hotbeds of tension give rise to apprehension of the world community, Wiejacz said.

RAKOWSKI, OTHERS RECEIVE U.S. BUSINESSMEN

LD192220 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Excerpt] A meeting took place at the office of the Council of Ministers between Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and a group of businessmen representing large American firms. The meeting was attended by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, Ministers Marian Krazk and Jerzy Wojtecki, and deputy heads of other ministries.

Jaruzelski Attends Dinner

LD202154 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] The presidents and directors of U.S. firms who are participating in a study journey to Poland organized by Time-Life Inc. have been received at a dinner at the Council of Ministers.

The dinner was attended by First Secretary of the party Central Committee and Premier Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. Greeting the guests, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Rakowski expressed the confidence that their visit will contribute to a better understanding in the United States of the processes taking place in Poland and of the efforts being made by the government and the community to lead the country out of the crisis.

During the dinner the following people spoke: Time-Life chief editor Henry Grunwald and the well-known lawyer and American diplomat Sol Linowitz.

Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed satisfaction at the arrival in Poland of eminent representatives of the economic world of the United States, which ought to serve improved mutual understanding and useful friendly cooperation. The premier also described the character of the difficulties experienced by the country and the ways for overcoming them. He pointed out that Poland is a country rich in raw materials, having at its disposal a large and educated cadre of engineers, technicians and workers, as well as a developed production potential; thus it has all the attributes (?needed) in order to -- after overcoming its crisis and stabilizing the situation in the country -- become again full and valued partner in international economic cooperation.

Expressing thanks for the hospitality in Poland, Sol Linowitz conveyed words of affection for the Polish community and government, as well as words of understanding for the difficulties which our country is experiencing. He took up the thought -- expressed by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski -- that Poland will lift itself from the present difficulties which are, in his opinion, transitional in character.

The dinner was attended by the ambassador of the United States in Poland, Francis Meehan.

OLSZOWSKI DISCUSSES AID WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR

LD192022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski has received U.S. Ambassador Francis Meehan. Issues connected with U.S. aid to Poland were discussed as were problems connected with the distribution of gifts. The deputy premier acquainted the ambassador with the distribution of aid and gifts in the country.

JOURNALIST VIEWS U.S. OPTIONS IN RELATIONS

LD192316 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 19 Oct 81

["Reagan and the 'Polish Question'" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Janusz Stefanowicz has an article in SLOWO Powszechnie in which he analyzes a number of directions to be considered in the development of U.S. Government policy toward crisis-ridden Poland.

Up to now, the author writes, the Reagan administration has been avoiding any hints or actions which might indicate the playing of the "Polish card" in relations with the USSR. It is, however, indisputable that Washington sees the "Polish question" in the context of achieving the main goal: a favorable change in the balance of forces between the United States and the USSR. There are several ways in which the crisis in Poland could serve this end. The "mechanical" variable is simply the weakening of the economic and, indirectly, the military potential of the community of socialist countries, which would be the consequence of the chronic sickness in the national economy and in the exercise of authority in Poland. The "political," or more precisely, the ideological variable is support for such social processes as would lead to the gradual splitting of Poland from the structural framework of the community without destroying its external shell, that is, the USSR's security zone. The "romantic" variable is the alteration of Poland's status as an ally, the [word indistinct] concept of "Finlandization." Finally, there is the variable of the "big hole" in central Europe, that of a people sunk in decay who constitute a constant burden to the power playing the leading role.

Of these four ways in which Poland could function as a factor weakening the Soviet Union, only the second would incline the United States to provide substantial material assistance to Poland, such assistance being logically linked to demands for changes in the system and appropriate guarantees of an economic and political nature. There were hints of this in the notorious resolution adopted by the House of Representatives in July this year. It seems, however, that this reflected the position of the Democrats and Republican liberals. But the Reagan administration is not interested in support for political-ideological experiments which could boomerang on its black-and-white conception of the world.

For Truman, the "Polish question" was a matter for deals on zones of influence in central Europe. For his democratic successors, it has appeared from time to time as an ideological problem. But for Reagan, it is an element in the balance of power with the USSR, a passive element, worth using, but not something with which one should become too entangled.

POLITYKA CONSIDERS IMPORTANCE OF USSR CREDITS

LD192208 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Oct (PAP) -- From the Polish point of view, the arresting of the downward tendencies in Polish economy depends on whether the USSR continues to extend credits for Polish imports, journalist of the weekly POLITYKA Jerzy Kleer wrote. It should be borne in mind that the deliveries of the basic raw materials from the USSR could be smaller than those expected by Poland [words indistinct] those that are indispensable for the Polish economy.

Nowadays there is no longer any doubt that even when Poland manages to obtain credits for imports from the USSR, the expansion of Polish exports will remain the basic question. Their intensification with regard to socialist countries, especially to the USSR, is a fundamental question for Poland, POLITYKA stressed.

POLITYKA also postulated the introduction of selective imports when the unfavourable balance in the trade turnover with the USSR sharply rises.

The weekly recalls the first results of new forms of cooperation with the CEMA countries, namely those consisting in using Polish manufacturing capacities by these countries. In August and September, Poland signed the first three contracts with the USSR for the manufacture of cotton fabrics, knitwear and shoes. For this purpose, the USSR will supply Poland with appropriate raw materials. Poland made an appropriate offer also for 1982 which is wider as regards the selection of goods and greater as regards their quantity.

This new type of cooperation can be important as a form of integration processes in the future. It is important to extend it also onto other branches and the remaining CMEA countries, POLITYKA wrote.

TRUBUNA LUDU VIEWS ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH USSR

'Open Lies' About Trade 14 Oct

LD141520 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Oct (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU today described as open lies the allegations made by some Western propaganda centres and by part of Solidarnosc union activists that Poland's economic contacts with the USSR are unattracted and unprofitable for Poland and that trade with the Soviet Union bring significant losses to this country.

"It is worth noting that the prices Poland obtains in the USSR for its machines and equipment are most favourable," the daily pointed out.

"The value of Soviet supplies of the basic raw materials and fuels between 1976 and 1980 was by 5.8 billion roubles smaller than the sum Poland would have to pay on the world market. On the other hand, coal, sulphur and some consumer goods delivered by Poland to the USSR would cost 400 million roubles more on the world market. This comparison attests best to the advantages that this country draws from its economic cooperation with the USSR.

"Particularly noteworthy is the assistance that the Soviet Union has been lending to Poland at the time of her growing difficulties. This is both an economic and financial assistance. In 1980-81 we have been granted substantial credits both in hard currency and transfer roubles, as well as additional bit supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials. The USSR has also postponed the repayment of the earlier drawn Polish credits.

"The Soviet Government has taken a positive stand on Poland's request to utilize the idle capacities of the Polish industry. This year the USSR is effecting the deliveries of goods to Poland ahead of the agreed schedule. This is true of the supplies of crude oil, petroleum, diesel oil, synthetic rubber, cellulose, cotton and other products. On the other hand the deliveries of Polish goods to the USSR have been cut down, and the supplies frequently fail to be made on time, TRYBUNA LUDU said.

"In the anti-Soviet propaganda its authors [word indistinct] inspirators as a rule resort to lies. During the Solidarity congress recently it was said for instance that Poland suffers from the shortage of coal because of its export to the USSR while, in fact, the deliveries of coal to the Soviet Union this year have diminished significantly in comparison to the preceding year.

"Similar is the truth about other revelations circulated over the last few weeks. The economic relations between Poland and the USSR were always based on the principles of mutual advantages. At present it would be hard to speak of mutual benefits. The USSR is lending to us a selfless assistance in spite of the fact that this may cause additional hardships in the development of Soviet economy," TRYBUNA LUDU concluded.

20 Oct Article Gives Figures

LD201510 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU published a long article on economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union.

Excerpts: "About 32 per cent of Polish exports and about 35 percent of imports goes for the Soviet Union, and about 21 percent of exports and some 18 percent of Polish imports falls for the remaining socialist countries."

"Export earnings with the Soviet Union in the years 1976-1980 amounted to 16,416 million roubles and expenditure on imports stood at 17,412 million roubles. The trade deficit reached the level of 996 million roubles."

"Although already in 1980 Poland failed to fulfill its export quotas (deliveries to the Soviet Union fell by nearly 10 percent) the Soviet Union has not only fully met its contract obligations towards Poland (the value of Soviet deliveries exceeded by more than 685 million roubles the value of Polish supplies to the Soviet Union) but also agreed to defer repayment of earlier Polish obligations and granted Poland new credits."

"This year the deficit in the Polish-Soviet trade is likely to reach some 1.4 billion roubles. Judging by the current growth rate of Polish indebtedness towards the Soviet Union, and which is likely to remain the pattern of Polish-Soviet trade for the years to come, by 1983 Poland's balance of trade deficit is expected to reach 4 billion roubles, exceeding by more than a dozen per cent Poland's current earnings from exports to the Soviet Union."

"Machines and equipment constitute more than a half of the deliveries to the Soviet Union, industrial consumer goods account for one-quarter of Polish deliveries, only one-seventh of these deliveries falls for fuels, raw materials and production materials, while farm produce and foodstuffs account for only a fraction of these deliveries."

"In Polish imports from the Soviet Union, raw materials, fuels and [words indistinct] and one-third falls for machines and equipment. Deliveries from the Soviet Union amount to about 40 percent of the entire Polish raw material imports, including almost 80 percent of imported oil (practically 100 per cent at the moment), 77 per cent of iron ore imports, 76 per cent of cotton, 57 per cent of asbestos, 50 per cent of cellulose, 79 per cent of potassium fertilizers, and 68 per cent of manganese ore."

"The character of Soviet assistance, ensuring supplies of raw materials for the entire Polish economy and outlets for commodities the demand for which is dwindling on the home market, is a chance for Poland which few countries enjoyed at times of economic crisis."

In 1979 Poland exported 41.4 million tons of coal, out of which 14.7 million tons to socialist countries and 26.7 million tons to capitalist countries. In 1980, the export of Polish coal dropped to 31.1 million tons and it is expected that this year it will decrease further down to mere 17.2 million tons. Out of these 8.1 million tons of coal will be sold to Western countries and 9.1 million tons to socialist partners.

The slump in the sales of Polish coal has compelled its importers to seek other sources which would allow them to meet their growing demand for coal and turn to such exporters as the United States, the RSA, Australia and Britain. Some of these importers counting on the growth of Poland's coal exports in the near future have concluded short-term contracts with other coal exporting partners but many of them, for instance the Scandinavian countries which depended heavily on the purchases of Polish coal, had to conclude long-term agreements under which they will be buying significant quantities of coal from other sources.

In this situation it becomes imperative that Poland increases its coal exports already in 1982. Otherwise it may lose some of its traditional partners and when trying to regain them may be compelled to make price concessions which means losses in hard currency incomes.

PAP COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES NATO ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD181456 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Oct (PAP) -- Referring to the outcome of the 27th 1981 session of the North Atlantic assembly in Munich, a PAP commentator wrote:

In sizing up the situation in Poland recently, the Sejm Committee for Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice said that some capitalist states are using complicated situation in Poland to intensify destructive and subversive activity against this country.

Also, the Polish Government discussed signs of this activity undertaken by some capitalist states, including those that are NATO members. However, the NATO assembly did not deem it proper to point to this destructive activity aimed against Poland but resolved to "remind" the USSR about the principles of non-interference in the affairs of another country, as if there were not enough examples of interference of NATO states in the internal affairs of other states and as if there were no need for speaking about them.

Many a time, the USSR extended assistance to Poland in the present complex situation experienced by this country. Regardless of the fact that Poland does not implement her export agreements, the USSR continued supplying her with articles and raw materials necessary for the functioning of the Polish economy. It also gave Poland credits running into billions to meet the most urgent needs in the current crisis. The Atlantic parliamentarians should acknowledge this fact but they prefer instead to engage in recollecting the principles of non-interference.

The question arises -- (?why are) they doing this? Do they want to draw attention away from the NATO subversive plans and from the planned further arms race? One can hardly resist such an impression especially when one reads statements made in Munich by right-wing West German politicians, portraying NATO as "the greatest peace movement worldwide".

WASHINGTON POST CITED ON BRIGHT STAR MANEUVERS

AU161209 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 14 Oct 81 p 4

[PAP Cairo report: "The Presidential Referendum in Egypt -- Bright Star Maneuvers Begin 9 November"]

[Excerpt] On 13 October the Washington POST reported that the Middle East maneuvers of the U.S. and allied troops, which are to begin under the code name Bright Star on 9 November, will be more extensive than initially planned.

That is because of the increased tension in the Middle East.

The daily writes that the decision to this effect was made before the assassination of President Anwar as-Sadat and that it was made as a result of the talks with Vice President H. Mubarak in Washington, which ended a day before As-Sadat's death.

The Washington POST cites in this connection U.S. Defense Department sources and states that the Bright Star maneuvers will involve seaborne landings by marines in Somalia and Oman and airborne landings by paratroppers of the U.S. 82d Airborne Division in a desert in West Egypt. The daily suggests that Sudanese troops may join the maneuvers (as the Sudanese president declared in an interview for the Beirut daily AN-NAHAR).

JABLONSKI, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BULGARIA

LD192312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] A Polish delegation to the central celebrations of the 1,300th anniversary of Bulgaria has arrived in Sofia. The delegation is headed by Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski.

GDR DELEGATION ARRIVES IN WARSAW FOR TRADE TALKS

Aim of Visit

LD200948 Warsaw PAP in English 0804 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Oct (PAP) -- The GDR's Government delegation arrived in Warsaw today.

The aim of a two-day visit is to hold talks on trade exchange between Poland and the GDR this year and discuss the question of economic cooperation and trade in the coming year. The Polish delegation is headed by Deputy Prime Minister Andrzej Jedynek and the GDR delegation by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Gerhard Weiss.

Talks Continue

LD201218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] The second day of talks between the government delegations of Poland and the GDR has begun in Warsaw. The two sides are discussing trade and economic cooperation next year. On the agenda of talks for today are, among other things, such issues as development of house-building services by Poland, export of marketables, machines and appliances by the GDR to Poland. The two delegations have started talks on utilization by the GDR's economy of available production capacity of our industry. The issue of customs fees applied to transit traffic, mainly the individual traffic, will also be discussed.

JABLONSKI GREET'S POPE ON THIRD ANNIVERSARY

LD171952 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Henryk Jablonski has sent a telegram of congratulations to Pope John Paul II, which says: In connection with the third anniversary of your pontificate I would like to convey to your holiness, on behalf of the Polish nation, the authorities of the Polish People's Republic and myself the most cordial wishes for health and every success in the performance of your lofty mission. I would like also to express my highest esteem for the contribution made by your holiness to the cause of the realization of the loftiest ideals: peace and mutual understanding in human relations. The fullest realization of these ideals lies in the interests of all the peoples of the world; it also lies in the best interpreted interest of our country.

REPORTAGE OF ROMANIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

Warsaw Activities 13 Oct

AU132003 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Oct (AGERPRES) -- The delegation of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, now on an official visit of friendship in Poland, had a meeting on October 13 at the Polish parliament with Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Sejm, with other members of leadership of the Supreme Polish legislative forum, with chairmen of the Sejm commissions, with deputies.

During the talks held on the occasion, information was exchanged on the two parliaments' preoccupations and activities, with emphasis being placed with satisfaction on the good relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Poland, on the two parties' mutual wish to expand and diversify the bilateral collaboration in the interest and to the benefit of the two countries and peoples.

Approached were also questions of the international situation, with emphasis on the need for strengthening the collaboration, unity and solidarity of the socialist countries, of the progressive, anti-imperialist forces, of all peoples and parliaments in the struggle for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, for peace and collaboration among nations.

The same day, the Romanian parliamentarians were guests of the collective of working people of the "M. Kasprzak" factory of Warsaw.

The marshal of the Sejm gave a dinner on October 13 for the delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania.

Lublin Activities 14 Oct

AU142000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Oct (AGERPRES) -- A delegation of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania, headed by Petru Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, vice president of the State Council, now on an official visit of friendship to Poland, visited Lublin on October 14.

The Romanian parliamentarians had an interview at the headquarters of the Lublin Voivodal People's Council with Wladyslaw Kruk, first secretary of the Lublin Voivodal Committee of the PUWP, with Eugeniusz Garbiek, voivode of Lublin, with other leaders of local bodies. On the occasion the guests were presented aspects of the social economic, cultural and scientific development of Lublin town and voivodship.

The same day the delegation of the Grand National Assembly visited the martyrs museum of Majdanek where they laid floral garlands.

JABLONSKI CONGRATULATES NEW IRANIAN PRESIDENT

LD101422 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Excerpts] 'Ali Hoseyni Khamene'i was yesterday confirmed as president by the spiritual leader of Iran, Imam Khomeyni. Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, has sent a congratulatory telegram to the president of the Iranian Islamic Republic, Seyyed 'Ali Hoseyni Khamene'i on his election to the office.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS PEC MEETING ON AGRICULTURE

AU202100 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee with the participation of first secretaries of county party committees, ministers and other managers of central institutes.

The Political Executive Committee examined the stage of the fall agricultural campaign. It discussed the results attained thus far in harvesting crops on time and without wastage, clearing the lands, plowing operations, sowing crops and properly preparing for the next agricultural year. It was stressed that, with the measures taken and by making use of this autumn's favorable conditions, good quality operations were carried out in many counties and the sprouting crops are good, something which guarantees rich crops next year. At the same time, the Political Executive Committee criticized the inadequate speed of fall sowing in certain agricultural areas where the best sowing time has already passed; it also criticized the delays in certain counties in harvesting corn, vegetables, potatoes and sugar beets.

The Political Executive Committee asked party bodies and organizations, people's councils, state and cooperative agricultural units and all working people in agriculture to act efficiently to conclude the fall sowing operations in the next 3-4 days throughout the country and to commendably carry them out, in accordance with established technologies.

Concerning corn harvesting, the Political Executive Committee established that all measures be taken to conclude all operations in all areas by 1 November. In this respect, it is necessary to make use of the entire fleet of machines and to mobilize citizens to conclude harvesting operations by the established deadlines. The Political Executive Committee criticized the practice in certain counties of storing the corn in the fields, and recommended that urgent measures be taken to observe existing norms, including proper watch duty and the transportation of the entire crop without losses.

Particular attention should also be paid to harvesting, transporting and immediately storing all vegetables still in the fields, thus ensuring smooth deliveries to markets and good supplies to the people, including those living in non-vegetable producing areas, and to industrial units. It was established that the harvesting of sugar beets should be completed by 10 November, and that all counties must deliver it under the best conditions to processing enterprises.

Stressing that there is a close relationship between proper supplies of animal products to the people and ensuring a balanced fodder base, the Political Executive Committee recommended that this fall's favorable conditions be utilized both to extend the grazing period and to harvest and store all fodder, including roughage.

The Political Executive Committee established that measures be taken to ensure that all plowing operations and the preparation of areas earmarked for spring sowing be completed by 15 November throughout the country, thus ensuring optimum conditions for large crops in 1982. The Political Executive Committee decided that all county party organizations, agricultural bodies and socialist agricultural units fully deliver corn and other agricultural products to the state stocks and to factories for mixed feed, in order to ensure smooth supplies to the people and the necessary fodder for livestock.

Examining the situation of supplies to the people, the Political Executive Committee assessed that, as regards basic agricultural products and foodstuffs such as bread, flour, cornmeal, meat, meat products, sugar, oil, grease, potatoes, vegetables and fruits, the quantities provided for in the plan ensure all conditions for proper supplies to the people both during the fourth quarter of the current year and the first part of 1982 until the next harvest.

The Political Executive Committee stressed that the recent measures adopted by the State Council decrees are designed to ensure smooth and stable supplies to the people and to meet rational consumption requirements, in accordance with principles of socialist ethics and equity. These measures are also designed to eliminate all kinds of waste, overstockpiling, hoarding and profiteering and any kind of deterioration of foodstuffs. The measures envisaged to ensure a consumption of 180 kg of grain per capita, which is higher than the consumption attained in 1980, aim at ensuring constant supplies to the people in the localities where they work, and in hilly and mountainous areas, and strengthening regional self-management and self-supply.

In order to ensure a good base for supplies to the people in the coming years, the Political Executive Committee established that all localities should begin drafting concrete programs to increase vegetable and animal agricultural production, both to meet their own consumption requirements and to increase their contribution to overall supplies to the people.

Concerning the supplies of bread, flour and cornmeal, the Political Executive Committee draws the attention of county party committees, people's councils and trade bodies to take all measures to ensure the production and smooth distribution of bread, flour, cornmeal and other bread products in all municipalities, towns and other localities. Proceeding from the established average consumption, one must meet the consumption requirements of all working people and their families, while also acting against any kind of waste or the use of bread to feed livestock. Likewise, bread should be distributed in canteens so as to meet consumption requirements, while also eliminating waste and throwing away large quantities of bread.

In rural localities without bakeries, bread and pasta products will be ensured, until such bakeries are built, by bakeries from neighboring localities; communes near towns will continue to obtain their supplies from the towns. Particular attention should be paid to diversifying the production of bread and bread products and attaining a wide range of varieties, so that the citizens can buy rational quantities of products, in accordance with their real consumption requirements. Likewise, measures should be taken in the sector of public catering to diversify dishes and menus, by laying greater emphasis on vegetables and pasta.

The Political Executive Committee decided to draft a program of rational nourishment, which should lead to increasing the share of meat and meat products in the people's nutrition and reducing the consumption of pasta, proceeding from the experience and trends at the international level concerning a rational and scientifically substantiated nutrition.

The Political Executive Committee also examined the fulfillment of provisions included in the Uniform National Plan for Socioeconomic Development in the first 9 months of 1981.

It stressed the need for ministries, central bodies and county party organizations to take all necessary measures to recover lags and fully implement the 1981 plan. In this respect, the Political Executive Committee recommended that efficient action be taken to ensure better technical-material supplies to all enterprises, while further aiming at reducing the consumption of raw and other materials and better utilizing them with maximum efficiency. In the investments sector, further action should be taken to improve labor organization in worksites and to strengthen discipline in construction, so as to rapidly commission the envisaged economic units, particularly those envisaged for this year.

A key task is to fulfill the planned exports. In this respect, the Political Executive Committee asked the ministries to take all measures to operatively resolve all problems in centrals and enterprises vital to commendably fulfilling contract obligations and fully attaining the planned exports. The Political Executive Committee expressed the conviction that the working people in all national economic branches will continue to act resolutely and self-denyingly to fully implement the 1981 plan provisions, thus contributing to continuously increasing the fatherland's economic potential and raising all the people's living standard.

During the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented a report on the 24-27 September official friendly visit to our country by Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The Political Executive Committee highly assessed the results of the new Romanian-Libyan summit, which marks an important point in the evolution of good relations between our countries and peoples, and makes a major contribution to the cause of international peace and cooperation. It was stressed that the exchange of visits between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding, highlighted the common desire to give new dimensions to the comprehensive cooperation between Romania and Libya, something which is clearly expressed in the orientations and measures established and the documents adopted.

The Political Executive Committee emphasized the importance of understandings reached by the two leaders to intensify and diversify economic relations, by making better use of the national economic potentials of Romania and Libya. It stated that, by implementing the provisions of the program-agreement and other agreements reached, Romania and Libya will attain a broader and more fruitful cooperation in very important fields for the progress of the two countries, and will increase their trade exchanges, on a balanced and mutually advantageous basis, to the benefit of both countries and peoples.

At the same time, the Political Executive Committee pointed out the importance of the exchange of views between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi on the international situation, and on the revolutionary national and social changes occurring in the contemporary world. The Political Executive Committee fully endorses the conclusions reached by the two leaders concerning the need, under the current international circumstances, for progressive forces everywhere and all peoples to firmly act in close unity to prevent the aggravation of the world situation, to resume and continue the policy of detente, national independence, peace and cooperation, to politically resolve states of tension and conflict in the world and to strictly observe the principles of equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and nonuse of force and the threat of force.

In connection with the Middle East situation, the Political Executive Committee appreciated the assessment made during the talks that a just and lasting overall peace in that area can only be attained on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the resolution of the problem of the Palestinian people, by recognizing their right to self-determination, including the creation of their own independent state.

The Political Executive Committee expressed satisfaction at the fact that during their talks Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi reiterated the determination of Romania and Libya to strengthen international cooperation and to contribute to lessening tension, improving the world political climate, constructively solving the great problems facing mankind, and attaining the aspirations for peace, independence and progress of all nations.

Unanimously endorsing the documents and agreements reached during the visit, the Political Executive Committee established measures to commendably attain the cooperation ventures envisaged and to continuously develop and deepen Romanian-Libyan relations, in accordance with the desire and aspirations of both countries and peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also reported on the 18-20 October official visit to Romania by Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India. The Political Executive Committee pointed with satisfaction to the positive results of the talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, which marked a new and outstanding point in developing good relations between the two countries and peoples, relations based on full equality and mutual esteem and respect. The Political Executive Committee emphasized the importance of the joint Romanian-Indian statement adopted at the end of the visit, which states the determination of Romania and India to strengthen bilateral cooperation at the bilateral and international level, to the benefit and in the interest of our countries and peoples and of the cause of peace, detente, independence and cooperation among nations.

The Political Executive Committee expressed the conviction that, on the basis of agreements reached by the Romanian head of state and the Indian prime minister, Romania and India will develop an ever closer cooperation at the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other levels; will expand, in modern ways, the cooperation in various fields of material production, and will intensify and diversify trade exchanges, something which is in accordance with the interests of the two countries to better utilize national resources and to advance along the road of socioeconomic progress.

The Political Executive Committee highly assessed the exchange of views between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on the evolution of the international situation. During this exchange of views, both sides stressed the need to strengthen, under the complex circumstances of the current international situation, the unity and cooperation of developing countries, nonaligned states, all progressive forces and all peoples in order to establish a climate of security, understanding and cooperation in the world.

The Political Executive Committee expressed satisfaction at the fact that, during their talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi reiterated the determination of Romania and India to develop cooperation within the United Nations, other international bodies, the Group of 77 and the Nonaligned Movement, and to make an active contribution to building a better and more just world on our planet. Unanimously endorsing the agreements reached during the Romanian-Indian Summit, the Political Executive Committee established measures to implement the decisions reached, to expand and deepen comprehensive cooperation between Romania and India and to strengthen friendship between the two peoples.

The Political Executive Committee also resolved certain topical issues of party-state activity.

CEAUSESCU-GANDHI TALKS CONTINUE IN BUCHAREST

AU192041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Report on official talks held in Bucharest on 19 October between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.]

[Excerpt] Bucharest, 19 Oct (AGERPRES) -- President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi expressed their conviction that the sustained promotion of the Romanian-Indian cooperation was in the interest and for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity, of the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

Examining the evolution of the international situation, the sides highlighted that mankind lived in an epoch of great social and national revolutionary transformations, in which the will of the peoples to develop free and independent, to live and cooperate in peace and security asserts itself ever stronger.

At the same time, the sides showed that an intensification of the policy of strength and dictate was manifest in international life, of redivision of the zones of influence, of violation of the peoples' right to a free and independent life. Likewise, unsolved questions still persist, states of conflict and tension are maintained in various regions of the globe, the arms race intensifies, the world economic crisis deepens, the gaps between the developed and the developing countries widen. All this creates serious tension in international arena, generating grave dangers to the peoples' security and independence, to the peace of the entire mankind.

It was considered that in these complex conditions the advanced forces, all the peoples should work firmly and in close unity to lessen tension, improve world political climate, resume and continue the policy of detente, peace and collaboration, ground interstate relations on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of the use and threat of force.

During the talks it was assessed that the achievement of security and cooperation in Europe would exert a powerful positive influence on the entire international political life, would meet the interests of all the nations of the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the importance of a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting so that it should lead to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, to the development of the collaboration among the European countries, ensure the continuity of the process of achieving security on the continent. The need was stressed for an end to be put to the location of further medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, to the manufacture and deployment of the neutron bomb. The necessity was also highlighted to do everything possible for a political, negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict, of all the litigious issues still persisting in Asia, Africa and other parts of the world.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi presented the current situation in Asia and the Indian Ocean, the questions confronting the relations among the countries in that part of the world and their implications on the evolution of the political situation in the region and in the world. It was considered that appropriate political solutions must be found to the complex questions facing the Asian countries which should accord with the aspirations for progress and prosperity of the respective peoples, in the interest of the cause of peace in the area and worldwide.

The Romanian head of state and the Indian prime minister said that the basic question of ensuring peace, security and collaboration among nations was the undelayed passage to positive measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, since any delay in solving that question heightened tension in the world, increased the danger of devastating military confrontations. Likewise, it was stressed that the struggle for disarmament was closely linked with the struggle for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, grounded on full equality and equity which should favour the faster progress of all the states and especially of those lagging behind, facilitate the peoples' broad access to the gains of modern civilization, ensure the stability of world economy.

It was assessed by common agreement that the major international questions could be solved only with the active and fully equal participation of all states, regardless of size or social system, a special role devolving on the small and medium-sized countries, on the developing and nonaligned countries that make up the great majority of the world and are directly interested in a policy of peace and independence.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi reiterated the determination of Romania and India to develop their cooperation at the United Nations and in other international bodies, the "Group of 77" and the Nonaligned Movement, to make an enhanced contribution to the struggle for detente, disarmament and security, for strengthening confidence and collaboration among nations, for attaining the aspirations for peace, independence and progress of all peoples.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding.

Officials Hold Economic Talks

AU192033 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Oct (AGERPRES) — During the official visit Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is paying to Romania, economic talks were conducted on October 19 attended for Romania by: Neculai Agachi, minister of metallurgical industry, cochairman of the joint Romanian-Indian Governmental Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation; Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Marcel Dinu, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dumitru Niculescu, Romania's ambassador in Delhi, and for India by: P.C. Alexander, principal secretary to the prime minister; K.G. Singh, ambassador of the Republic of India in Bucharest; K.K.S. Rana, joint secretary; Nirupan Sen, deputy secretary, the Ministry of External Affairs; and P.K. Varma, from India's embassy in Bucharest.

The current development stage and prospects were examined of commercial exchanges and of mutually advantageous economic relations, the main domains were identified of the future economic cooperation among them oil tapping and exploitation, chemistry and petro-chemistry, ship building. The sides agreed that the questions regarding the expansion of the economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and India be further discussed and materialized during the session of the joint governmental commission due to take place at the beginning of next year in Delhi.

Talks Conclude 20 Oct

AU201436 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] The official visit of Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, which she had paid to our country at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, concluded today.

This morning, within a last round of talks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu once again met with Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India. The head of the Romanian state and the Indian premier expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks conducted in the past days in Bucharest, and which had proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship, esteem and mutual understanding. They noted that the current summit dialogue was a new and significant stage in developing multifaceted cooperation between Romania and India and in strengthening friendship between the two peoples. The two sides stressed their conviction that on the basis of the understandings concluded, Romania and India will cooperate more closely at an economic, political, scientific-technical and cultural level, and will cooperate to a greater extent in important fields of common interests to the benefit and in the interests of the two countries and peoples and of their progress and prosperity, and in the interest of the cause of peace and understanding among nations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi also expressed their trust that in the spirit of what has been discussed, Romania and India will actively cooperate at an international level, thus continuing to make an increased contribution to constructively resolving the major problems confronting mankind, to establishing a climate of detente, security and broad cooperation among all states and to building a world that will ensure peace, independence and the free development of each nation.

Joint Statement

AU201029 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 20 Oct 81

["Romanian-Indian Joint Statement" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Oct (AGERPRES) -- 1. At the invitation of the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, H.E. Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, the prime minister of the Republic of India, H.E. Mrs Indira Gandhi paid an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania from October 18 to 20, 1981.

2. During her stay in Romania, the prime minister of the Republic of India, H.E. Mrs Indira Gandhi, and the Indian officials, visited places of social and cultural interests in the city of Bucharest, being accorded everywhere a warm reception testifying to the feelings of friendship and mutual esteem animating the peoples of the two countries.

3. The secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, H.E. Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, and the prime minister of the Republic of India, H.E. Mrs Indira Gandhi, conducted officials talks in an atmosphere of cordiality, complete understanding and esteem, during which they acquainted each other with the trends and objectives of their countries' economic and social development, examined the present state and future prospects of Romanian-Indian relations in the political, economic, cultural, technical and scientific fields and had a comprehensive and fruitful exchange of views on important international issues.

The talks were attended, on the Romanian side, by H.E. Mr Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government, H.E. Mr Neculai Agachi, minister of metallurgical industry, cochairman of the joint economic commission; H.E. Mr Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state for foreign affairs; H.E. Mr Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state for foreign trade and economic international cooperation; H.E. Mr Dumitru Niculescu, Romanian ambassador to New Delhi; and Marcel Dinu, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and, on the Indian side, by Dr P.C. Alexander, principal secretary to the prime minister; H.E. Mr Gajendra Singh, Indian ambassador to Romania; Mr K.S. Rana, joint secretary; Mr Nirupam Sen, deputy secretary, Ministry of External Relations; and Mr R.K. Varma, from the Indian embassy in Romania.

4. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi expressed their satisfaction over the expansion and development of relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between Romania and India in all areas of mutual interest. They felt that these not only impart dynamism and stability to the bilateral relationship between Romania and India, but also contribute to peace, detente, cooperation and progress in the world.

In this context, the outstanding importance of high level meetings and talks which give further impetus to bilateral relations was emphasized. They were in favour of continuing the Romanian-Indian dialogue, especially at the highest level.

5. The secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, H.E. Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, and the prime minister of the Republic of India, H.E. Mrs Indira Gandhi, noting the progress achieved in bilateral relations, emphasized that it was both possible and necessary to achieve a higher growth of these relations, particularly in the economic field. The discussions covered a broad spectrum of economic cooperation and it was agreed that the areas of growth for the future are especially petrochemicals, chemicals, oil exploration and shipbuilding. Pointing out the contribution made by the Joint Commission of Economic and Technological Cooperation to the development of bilateral cooperation, both sides agreed that these areas be examined at the next session of the joint commission to be held in New Delhi in the first half of 1981. It was also agreed that both sides would further study new areas of cooperation, having in view the growth which has taken place in their respective industrial sectors, as well as future needs of their national economies. Both sides expressed their desire to further expand trade and economic cooperation on the basis of stability, diversification and balanced growth. In this context the joint commission would be requested to analyse the possibilities of doubling mutual commercial exchanges on a balanced basis by 1985.

6. The two sides, acknowledging the progress achieved in technological and scientific cooperation, noted that there are possibilities for further expansion; they were in favour of more direct contacts between specialized institutions and organizations in the two countries in order to promote joint research in mutually agreed fields. In this context, they emphasized the mutually beneficial character of contacts between the planning bodies of the two countries. It was also agreed to further develop Romanian-Indian cooperation in culture, arts, sports and tourism, with a view to fostering greater mutual understanding and knowledge among the peoples of the two countries.

7. The secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, H.E. Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, and the prime minister of the Republic of India, H.E. Mrs Indira Gandhi, had a detailed discussion on current international problems. They expressed their grave concern over the deterioration of the international situation, the growing manifestations of imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist tendencies and the efforts of certain states or groups of states to consolidate and increase their spheres of influence and expand their system of military bases, to maintain hotbeds of tensions and seek security through an escalation of the arms race rather than in dialogue and cooperation. They emphasized the dangers posed by the widening gap between developing and developed countries. They stressed that every effort should be made to prevent further worsening of the international situation and to solve existing problems and conflicts through peaceful negotiations.

In this context they stressed the need for the strict observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, respect for territorial integrity, renunciation of threat or use of force and mutual benefit. They were confident that it is only on this basis that the normal development of international relations and peaceful coexistence among nations can be secured with a view to strengthening peace, detente, independence and cooperation throughout the world.

8. Romania and India expressed their resolve to devote their energies to the solution of the two most important problems facing the contemporary world: The threat of nuclear destruction and economic justice for the developing countries. Both sides emphasized the need for measures to achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control. In this context, they emphasized the urgent necessity for nuclear disarmament and expressed themselves in favour of banning the use of nuclear weapons, the cessation of their production, the reduction and eventual elimination of nuclear weapons stockpiles, the dismantling of military bases, the dissolution of military pacts. They were firmly against all attempts to develop new and more dangerous weapons of mass destruction, including neutron weapons. Both sides were convinced that the disarmament process would release important material and human resources for substantially reducing poverty and hunger in the world, for accelerating the economic and social development of all countries, especially developing countries while emphasizing the responsibility, devolving on all states, to contribute actively to disarmament. The two sides declared that they will make all efforts for the success of the 2nd special session of the UN General Assembly (1982) devoted to disarmament.

9. The two sides pointed out the grave consequences for all countries and especially for the developing countries of the present world economic crisis, as a result of dangerous attempts to erode the multilateral framework of economic cooperation, disquieting protectionist trends, greatly reduced access to capital markets through artificially inflated interest rates, worsening terms of trade and balance of payments deficits experienced by developing countries, insecurity of food and energy supplies, totally inadequate levels of the transfer of real resources from developed to developing countries, increasing difficulties in technology transfers and a continuing lack of realization on the part of developed countries of the interdependence of all economies. These phenomena are not only having a negative impact on the economies of the developing countries but also on the political and economic stability of the world. The two sides were in favour of expeditiously launching the global round of negotiations to contribute towards the establishment of the new international economic order, and to the implementation of the new international development strategy for the third development decade adopted by the UN General Assembly last year and in order to consider critical issues like trade, food security, energy, especially the development of the indigenous energy resources of the developing countries and financial flows. Taking note of the fact that the policies of certain developed countries are hampering the process of economic negotiations, the two sides declared that it is now all the more necessary for the developing countries to strengthen their solidarity, to effectively achieve these ends. In this context, the Indian side informed the Romanian side of its attitude to the Cancun summit and its hope that the summit would enable countries to better realize the interdependence of the world and thereby serve the goals enshrined in the concept of a just international economic order.

10. Romania and India expressed their concern of the continued escalation of foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean and reaffirmed their decision to work for the early implementation of the UN declaration of 1971 on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. They called for the dismantling of all foreign military and naval bases in the areas, were strongly critical of any attempts to build up foreign military presence under any pretext whatsoever and expressed themselves in favour of the complete elimination of foreign military presence and tensions from the Indian Ocean.

11. The two sides discussed the situation in Europe and emphasized the importance of the process of building security and cooperation on this continent and, in this context, expressed the hope that the current conference in Madrid would yield positive results and that the cooperation among participating countries in all fields will strengthen.

Welcoming the continuation of the negotiations among European countries towards this end, both sides stated that any progress so achieved would contribute to the relaxation of tensions in the world. At the same time, they called on all the countries of the world to promote the process of detente and strive to make it universal so that all peoples from all continents benefit from it.

12. The situation in Southeast Asia, south west Asia and south Asia was discussed. Both sides reiterated that the problems in these areas can only be resolved through peaceful political solutions, through negotiations with the participation of all countries concerned, that would respect the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of the countries of the region. They expressed their firm conviction that the maintenance and the aggravation of (?tension) in the region would hamper the process of regional dialogue and cooperation, besides causing a set-back to peaceful economic development of individual countries. They expressed the hope that the policy of promoting the well-being of countries through their own efforts and through expanding friendship and cooperation in the region would prevail and that the process of confidence building reassert itself in this area.

13. The two sides supported a comprehensive, enduring and just settlement of the Middle East problem based on the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab territories, the fulfillment of the legitimate national rights of the Arab Palestinian people, including their inalienable right to return to their home and establish an independent Palestinian state, as well as the ensuring of the right of all states in the region to independent existence and development. They reiterated their support to the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

14. Expressing their deep concern at the continuation of the military conflict between Iraq and Iran, the two sides emphasized the urgent need to bring about an immediate cessation of hostilities and were of the opinion that differences between the two neighbouring countries should be resolved by peaceful means through negotiations.

15. The two sides expressed their solidarity with the struggle for freedom and independence and their determined opposition to all forms of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid and every other form of domination. In this context, they strongly condemned the acts of unprovoked armed aggression carried out by the racist government of South Africa against the frontline states, including its recent invasion of the territory of Angola, and expressed their firm support for the independence of Namibia in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolution No 435, the dismantling of the structure of apartheid in southern Africa and their determination to continue moral and material assistance to SWAPO, [South West African People's Organization] the only authentic and legitimate representative of the Namibian people, in its struggle for the liberation of its country.

16. The two sides, emphasizing the importance of the movement of the non-aligned countries as an independent factor in the democratization of international relations and ensuring of peace and stability in the world, welcomed its role and contribution to the relaxation of tension, to the peaceful settlement of disputes, to the promotion of independence and peace, to the efforts towards disarmament and the establishment of a new international economic order.

17. The two sides declared that they are in favour of strengthening the role of the UN in the world, of further democratization and greater efficiency in its functioning so that it is more in consonance with the realities and requirements of the contemporary world. At the same time, they emphasized the need for an increased role and participation of developing countries, of nonaligned countries in the democratic and equitable settlement of issues confronting mankind today, in the interests of the promotion of peace, independence, security and cooperation in the world.

18. The secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, H.E. Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, and the prime minister of the Republic of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi, expressed their satisfaction over the results of the visit, the talks they had on this occasion and the understandings reached, being confident that this new Romanian-Indian high-level meeting will give a fresh impetus to the expansion of friendly relations and to the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

19. The prime minister of the Republic of India, H.E. Mr Indira Gandhi extended to the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, H.E. Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, heartfelt thanks for the warm reception and hospitality she enjoyed during her visit. She conveyed to the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of the President of the Republic of India and on her own behalf a cordial invitation to pay, together with Mrs Elena Ceausescu and official visit to the Republic of India.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure, the date of the visit will be decided through diplomatic channels.

PRC SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DELEGATION VISITS

AU162046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Oct (AGERPRES) -- On October 16 a delegation of the National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference (PPCC) of the People's Republic of China, headed by Academician Zhou Peiyuan, vice-president of the National Committee of the PPCC conducted talks with Professor Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology.

On the occasion the sides exchanged views on the activity of the National Council for Science and Technology of the People's China and of the State Committee for Science and Technology, respectively, and highlighted the perspectives of development on multiple planes of the Romanian-Chinese collaboration in the field of science and technology.

Meeting With Dobrin

AU171556 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1110 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Oct (AGERPRES) -- On October 17, Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], met with the delegation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, led by Zhou Peiyuan, vice-chairman of the committee.

On the occasion, views and information were exchanged on the activity and role of the SDUF and of the People's Political Consultative Conference in building socialism in Romania and in China. The relations of collaboration between the two bodies were also reviewed, the mutual will being highlighted to further develop and diversify those relations as a contribution to the deepening of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples, to the cause of peace and international understanding.

NEW MEMBERSHIP IN UN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

AU162026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] United Nations, 16 Oct (AGERPRES) -- Romania is one of the new members of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), elected by the UN General Assembly at the present session.

Romania's being elected to this important body of the United Nations expresses a recognition of the special contribution made permanently by the Romanian state to the good unfolding of the UN social and economic activities. In the past Romania was three time member of that UN body.

MOJSOV CONGRATULATES JARUZELSKI IN ELECTION

LD201430 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1143 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- On behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on his own behalf Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent congratulations to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, on his election to that post.

The telegram expresses cordial felicitations and best wishes for success in his new responsible duty. It also stresses the conviction that the friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and the PZPR and between our two countries will continue to develop successfully in the interests of our peoples, peace and socialism in the world.

KRAIGHER DEPARTS FOR 2-DAY CANCUN CONFERENCE

LD201032 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0923 GMT 20 Oct 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher today left for Cancun (Mexico) to attend a two-day meeting of heads of state or government of 22 countries opening on October 22. The meeting will deal with cooperation and development.

Sergej Kraigher is accompanied by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, his assistant Kazimir Vidas and a group of experts.

In an interview Sunday evening to a Zagreb TV editor, Sergej Kraigher said he hoped the Cancun summit would contribute to the launching of global economic negotiations insisted upon by the developing countries.

Sergej Kraigher said that cooperation between the industrially developed and the developing countries is an essential component and a pre-condition for the solving of world economic problems and the overcoming of the difficulties being countered by each country individually.

The president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Sergej Kraigher, pointed to the political importance of the Cancun meeting stressing that cooperation between the industrially developed and developing countries contributes to the creation of a new atmosphere of mutual confidence in international relations.

VRHOVEC ON RELATIONS WITH ITALY, OTHER TOPICS

LD202318 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] in a lengthy talk with journalists of the foreign political editorial board of Ljubljana radio and television, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec stressed that Yugoslavia's prestige and position in the world are still firm and influential. The federal secretary for foreign affairs added that Yugoslavia must make efforts to resolve the present economic difficulties so that some of the unfavorable phenomena in our development might not damage our country's prestige in the world. Regarding relations with Italy, which I spoke about with Minister Emilio Colombo, I can say that we agree that our relations are extensive and continually progressing, said Josip Vrhovec in his reply to a journalist's question about the talks with Italian Minister Colombo after the commissioning of the new border crossing in Vrtojba.

Vrhovec said that the Osimo agreements are very significant for our relations. These agreements are a kind of landmark, something that lights up the road for our joint cooperation and comprehensive relations.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs also spoke about relations with some other neighboring countries. We are displaying maximum patience in our desire to develop good relations wherever this is possible, but at the same time we are conscious of the fact that outstanding problems must not be neglected. The problems of our national independence and security are also at stake, Vrhovec said.

The federal secretary said that Yugoslavia attaches great importance to the Madrid CSCE Conference and wants this conference to be successfully concluded. Vrhovec stressed in particular the endeavors by the nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe which have made a decisive contribution to the preparatory stage of the Madrid meeting.

LJUBICIC HOLDS TALKS WITH SWEDISH COUNTERPART

LD201526 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1253 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- At the Federal Secretariat of National Defense Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense, had talks today with Torsten Gustaffson, defense minister of the Kingdom of Sweden, who is leading a delegation of his country's Defense Ministry paying an official and friendly visit to our country and its armed forces. General Ljubicic had talks with his guest and members of the delegation from friendly Sweden on matters of mutual interest for the further promotion of relations and for the development of cooperation between the armed forces of the two friendly countries.

TRADE UNION TALKS WITH PRC BEGIN IN BELGRADE

AU191800 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Oct 81 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- Yugoslav-Chinese trade union talks began in Belgrade yesterday. Representatives of the two organizations will examine views on the activities of the trade unions in Yugoslavia and China, and will assess their cooperation so far.

In the talks of Janos Sreder, member of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council, with (Liu Shi), member of the Executive Committee of the Chinese National Trade Union Federation, and members of the delegation. [as published] The guests from China showed their interest in the position, role and basic tasks of the Yugoslav trade unions in the further development of socialist self-management in Yugoslavia.

DRAGOSAVAC TAKES OVER AS LCY PRESIDUM CHIEF

LD201330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1257 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- A session of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee was held in Belgrade today. Lazar Mojsov was in the chair.

On the basis of the standing orders on the organization and method of work of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, a member of the Presidium, was elected president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee until the 12th LCY Congress.

The Presidium paid tribute to Lazar Mojsov for successfully carrying out the duty of president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and wished newly appointed President Dusan Dragosavac much success in his work.

DRAGOSAVAC VIEWS RELATIONS AMONG NATIONALITIES

LD161608 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1122 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Oct (TANJUG) -- An interview with Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, appears in the latest issue of KOMUNIST in which he answers several questions about intranational relations in Yugoslavia.

Dragosavac said that we have laid good foundations for intranational relations and that Marxism has never considered a nation to be based on cultural autonomy alone.

"We are conscious, however, that this issue can never completely be resolved, for as long as there is a nation, there are bound to be certain national problems, and as long as a society is a class society, nationalistic activities will be possible. Precisely because of this, we must pay constant attention to the national question and solve problems as soon as they occur. Unless socialist forces do this, the class enemy will have further opportunities to carry out its activities. Naturally, the enemy will be more successful if there are problems in society, especially if partial crises occur during periods in the course of the revolution in which we are not sufficiently effective in the development of self-management. And vice versa, the more successful and effective we are, the less room there will be for any hostile or nationalistic activities."

Dragosavac went on to emphasize that the national question will be constantly topical for us in future as well, and it is from positions of the historic interests of the working class that we promote the equality of nations and nationalities and affirm our true national values, while at the same time struggling against any kind of nationalism.

"By himself," Dragosavac went on, "the enemy in our country does not represent any kind of force. Some would probably even say it boils down to psychiatric cases, but we must always bear in mind that there are people in the world who nurture claims against Yugoslavia. Various reactionary forces [word indistinct] encourage the internal enemy. The enemy is trying to gain ground in those places where we have not been sufficiently vigilant. We must therefore (?work) even more persistently on the development of associated labor and socialist self-management (?in general)."

In answer to a question on how to discourage economic nationalism, Dr Dragosavac (?replied that we must start from) the fact that every person and work organization has objective economic interests and that there are also national economic interests, but that these interests must not be equated with economic nationalism. If a national economic interest is manifested as nationalism, then this is a major deformation. This has occurred and still does. In Dragosavac's view, every kind of nationalism, including economic nationalism, must be nipped in the bud.

We would probably face many of the same economic problems which we face today even if Yugoslavia were not a multinational community, Dragosavac said.

The greater the role of associated labor in the making of decisions about expanded reproduction, he emphasized, the wider and more effective will be the linking and pooling of labor and (?resources).

Dragosavac went on to say that we must not be sectarian in relations with religious people and that we must not allow conflict between atheists and believers, which is what the clericalists sometimes want to bring about. Above all, he emphasized, we are interested in helping people relate to the general development of our socialist society, and we have banned by law the spreading of religious, national and racist hatred.

MOJSOV ON COMMUNISTS' TASKS FOR LCY CONGRESS

LD200500 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1601 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Oct (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke at the Sava center today on the tasks of communists in federal organs and organizations in implementing the attitude of the 21st Session of the LCY Central Committee and on the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress.

Lazar Mojsov stressed that the 21st session had met with wide acclaim in the public and that it had been the last in a series of moves taken by federal organs and organizations aimed at changing the present negative trends in our economic situation. Having recalled the initiative and the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency submitted to the SFRY Assembly, the series of measures taken by the Federal Executive Council and the formation of a commission of the federal social councils for the preparation of a complete platform of economic stabilization, Mojsov said that all these moves, as well as the LCY Central Committee plenum, clearly showed that the economic situation was a serious one and that it was high time to put an end to all this talk and generalized conclusions and bring about a significant change in everybody's behavior, primarily of communists. We have come face to face, Mojsov noted, with the truth that we can no longer go along the road of extensive development when every socio-political community wanted to build as many installations, various sports and congress centers and such like.

In Mojsov's words, Yugoslavia has had for a long period such a continuous dynamic development that it has succeeded in diminishing the gap with regard to the developed countries, that it covered the path from \$250 to \$2,500 of national income per capita and that it is not necessary to prove everything by figures, because immense progress is evident in every environment. All our successes, however, should not deceive us into not facing a series of imbalances in the economy as a result of some asynchronous moves.

Mojsov went on to note that there were significant results in many work organizations but that it was not a good thing for everybody to look only at himself instead of the entire economic situation and to behave as if warnings do not refer to him but to somebody else. This one-sided approach must be ended or we will find ourselves in an even more difficult situation.

Having noted that the balance of payments and indebtedness abroad represented the basic problems of the present economic situation and greater exports our primary task, Mojsov stressed that all objective analyses both of Yugoslav and foreign experts showed that we have both the strength and the possibilities to overcome the present difficulties if we change our behavior in consumption, in particular in investment consumption. A favorable circumstance is precisely the fact that we are just completing large investment cycles with capacities in those economic spheres in which we have significant comparative advantages. Stressing that there were many untapped reserves, Lazar Mojsov indicated that the basic lever to overcome the present economic situation was the self-management system which showed itself to be very powerful and essential.

Mojsov listed among significant tasks the reduction in the deficit and in budgetary consumption, postponement of noneconomic investments to better times, development of a comprehensive action of saving, promotion of the system of coordination among the republics and provinces. In all this, in Mojsov's assessment, the League of Communists plays a crucial role and it must make the issue of responsibility more incisive and launch a political action so that the general interest and not individual on-sided interest might be increasingly manifested.

In every basic League of Communists organization there should be open discussion on all weaknesses and everybody who behaves contrary to the policy of economic stabilization should be called to account. He particularly pointed out the need to organize action conferences of the League of Communists in large reproduction entities and composite organizations of associated labor.

Lazar Mojsov then spoke of the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress and said that they were proceeding according to plan. The work of all the five commissions is in progress and the basic themes of the congress, which has been described as a congress of continuity, will soon be formulated. According to Mojsov, some of these themes are already being formulated now. They are: functioning of the entire system of socioeconomic relations, the economic and social stabilization, the role of the League of Communists in the further development of self-management and the analyses of changes in today's world and the role of the nonaligned.

Within the framework of these themes, the question of the functioning of the federation and of its relations with the republics and provinces, furthermore, rejuvenation of cadres, League of Communists leaderships and possible changes in the LCY statute will be discussed in particular. Thus, in the preparations and at the congress itself the dominating theme will be the League of Communists in the struggle for the further development of self-management, pooling of labor and resources and the strengthening of our togetherness, Lazar Mojsov said.

POLITICIZATION OF CHURCH IS INCREASING

LD201946 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1720 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- Major religions abroad have recently developed not only religious but also political activity, and this is also reflected in the Serbian Orthodox Church. This was stated today in the debate on the international aspect of the activity of religious communities in Yugoslavia, held at the session of the Serbian Republican Council for Relations with Other Countries.

The international aspects of the activity of religious communities in Yugoslavia should be considered within the context of all existing trends in the world, the growing exacerbation of political relations and the increasingly deep economic crisis, which make the entire political situation very complex. The influence of the trends in large religious communities in the world has also been felt recently in all religious communities in our country, said Zivomir Stankovic, chairman of the Serbian Assembly's Executive Council Commission for Relations with other countries. All religious communities in the country are also operating more intensively on the international scene under this influence.

Church activity is not only strengthening on domestic soil but also abroad, among our workers and expatriates and this shows, it was said in the debate, that wherever there is no organized social action, the church skillfully infiltrates itself. This points to the need to strengthen ideopolitical action.

It is necessary to investigate these relations and the activity of the church, it was said. It was noted that relations with the church must be built on the foundations of the constitution and on the basis of the existing platform. It is very important to make an assessment of the international activity of religious communities, and in particular of the Serbian Orthodox Church, due to the large number of its eparchies abroad.

This is all the more significant because parts of the Serbian Orthodox Church serve as a smokescreen for political activity by enemy emigres against our country.

It was stressed that this debate, and the debate which will be held at the Federal Social Council for Relations with Other Countries, does not represent any kind of restriction of religious freedoms but the creation of conditions for better cooperation with religious communities, on the principles of the constitution and the well-known social orientations. There is a need to analyze these relations and to grasp weaknesses and problems which emerge in this sphere from the point of view of international implications, all the more so since politicization of the church is on the increase.

BRIEFS

NEW TEACHERS ASSOCIATION -- The Association of Teachers of Subjects Pertaining to Defense was formed this year in Kosovo. The purpose of the association is to contribute as largely and effectively as possible to the general defense of the people and social self-defense. [Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Oct 81 AU]